

VOLUME II.

JULY, 1883.

NUMBER 1.

THE NARRAGANSETT

HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER
ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

*A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.*

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED BY
THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
HAMILTON, R. I.

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THE
NARRAGANSETT Historical Register.

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JAMES N. ARNOLD,
EDITOR.

VOL. II.

HAMILTON, R. I., JULY, 1883.

No. 1.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BAPTIST
CHURCH IN EXETER.

PREPARED BY W. H. ARNOLD.

THE Baptist Church in Exeter was founded in 1750, by Elder David Sprague, who was a native of Hingham, Mass., from whence he removed to Scituate, R. I., where he was converted and received as a member of the Six Principle Baptist Church in that town, then under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Fiske. Here he began preaching with great acceptance, but not holding Arminian views, was soon a little unpopular. He next removed to North Kingstown, united with the Six Principle Baptist Church, located near Stony Lane Road in that town, and preached very acceptably among them for many years, gaining the confidence of the Church and people. He was ordained in 1737 as colleague to Elder Richard Sweet, who had become aged, leaving the ministerial duties chiefly devolving upon Elder Sprague, who, soon after his ordination, began again to advocate Calvinistic views, causing much uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the Church. He was often admonished, but still persisted. Finding that he could not be reclaimed, he was dismissed from the Church, and refused the privilege of preaching in their meeting-house upon a petition to the Church signed by seventy-

four members for that purpose. Mr Sprague next went to the Six Principle Baptist Church in South Kingstown in 1750, still preaching Calvinistic-Baptist views, which soon caused divisions, and finally in time the Church became extinct. In the autumn of 1750 he removed to Exeter, and founded the Baptist Church in Exeter, made up largely of what were then termed New Lights.

THE ORGANIZATION AND FIRST PASTORATE.

Among the records of the Church there appears nothing relative to its organization. However, as early as August 22d, O.S. 1751, Articles of Faith were adopted by the Church, setting forth the views of the Calvin Baptist denomination, with which the Church soon entered into associational accord. In 1753 an effort was made by the Church to obtain a piece of land upon which to erect a meeting-house and a place suitable to bury the dead. This undertaking was brought to a successful issue. • A deed of trust was obtained from Simon Smith, a member of the Church, to Elder Sprague and the deacons of the Church, of a piece of land in Exeter, a copy of which deed I here insert as an illustration of the careful manner in which the rights and privileges to this property were guarded as the rolling centuries continue to pass by.

[COPY.]

This Indenture made this twelfth Day of February, In the Twelfth Sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second, King of Great Brittan, &c., and in the year of our Lord A. D. 1753, Between Simon Smith of the town of Exeter in King's County, Blacksmith, of the one part, and David Sprague, Elder, and Joseph Rogers and Philip Jenkins, Deacons of the Church of Jesus Christ in Exeter, on the other part, Witness, the said Simon Smith for and in consideration of the Love and good will that he barest the said David Sprague, Elder, and Joseph Rogers and Philip Jenkins, Deacons, and to the Church of Christ in Exeter, as aforesaid, With Divers other good Causes and Considerations me hereunto mooving, Hath Demised, Set and Let, and by the Presents Doth Demise Set and to Land Let unto the said David Sprague, Elder, and Joseph Rogers and Philip Jenkins Deacons and their successors in their said office, and to the Church of Christ in Exeter,

Constituted and Practising according to an article of faith Baring Date August the Twenty Second O.S. 1751, and to their successors in Said Principles one Lot of Land Lying and being in Exeter aforesaid, and is Butted and bounded as followeth, Southerly on a highway Called and Known by the Name of the Ten Rod highway, westerly Northerly and Easterly by lands of Samuel Weight, Said lot of land Being Ten Rods Long and Six Rods wide Containing a Quarter and Half Quarter of an acre of Land, which lot of Land is Specially Intended and Devoted for to Build a Meeting house on and for a Buring Place to and for the use of said Church and their successors in Said Principles and none else, During the full term of Nine Hundred and ninety-nine years from and after the Date hereof, and no Longer, to have and to hold the Said Bargained and Leased Premices with all the Priviledges and appurtenances Thereon and thereunto Belonging or in any wise appertaining to the Said David Sprague, Elder, and Joseph Rogers and Phillip Jinkins Deacons and their successors in said officers and Principles or articles of faith as afore Said to and for the use afore Said During the term of time Expressed and no longer.

Further more I the Said Simon Smith for me, my heirs executors and administrators Do Covenant and Grant the above bargained and Leased Premices to the above Said Elder and Deacons and Church as afore Said and to their successors as afore Said to and for the use afore Said against the Lawful Claims or Demands of any person or persons to warrant and Secure During Said term of Leas and also to Defend.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal the Day and year above Said.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the Presence of

GEORGE REYNOLDS.
JONATHAN COREY.

SIMON SMITH.



Kings County, S.S.

The Subscriber Simon Smith acknowledged the afore written Instrument to be his Act and Deed the 13th Day of february A. D. 1753, Before me

BENONI HALL, Just. Peace.

Recorded March 22th A. D. 1754 by B. HALL, T. CLARK.

On the 23d of May, 1753, a large gathering of the New Light Churches of New England, representing twenty-five Churches, met with the Exeter Church to settle terms of fellowship and communion at the Lord's Table. At this Council Elder Sprague was chosen in company with Elders Werden,

Lee and Peck, to visit Middleborough, Mass., and sit in council on the troubles there in the Church of Mr Backus. A second and similar Council, representing twelve Churches, was held with the Church on the second Tuesday in September, 1754.

Of this last meeting Elder Sprague was chosen Moderator, and Isaac Backus, Clerk. The decisions of these two Councils in Exeter were in favor of open communion. Elder Sprague being a strict Baptist in his views, shortly left not only the New Lights, but the pastorate of Exeter Church.

The first record which we have been able to find is a meeting of the Church, September 17th, 1757, at the meeting-house, to hear from their pastor, Elder Sprague, the reasons for his long absence; he not being present, the meeting was adjourned to Oct. 1, 1757. At the Oct. meeting, at the desire of Elder Sprague, the proceedings of a Council, held at the meeting-house, July 15, 1757, were read, after which he "read an epistle in which he laid down many reasons for his not meeting with us for a long time, and also enjoined many things for the Church to remove, confess and retract, before he could walk with us." Deacon Joseph Rogers attempted some reply, which Elder Sprague would not hear, and abruptly left the house. On the 19th of November following, the Church next met, and after reading the result of a Council held on the 3d of November, which advised and entreated them to withdraw from their pastor, they proceeded to read a letter of withdrawal, which Deacons Joseph Rogers and Philip Jenkins had previously prepared, which was adopted, and messengers appointed to carry it to him.

Soon after, Deacon Philip Jenkins felt that he was called to preach the gospel and take the watch-care of the Church, but the Church not being agreed on this matter, he left it, together with a number of those who were attached to him.

Deacon Joseph Rogers about the same time had a grievous difficulty with another brother, in consequence of which he also left the Church.

The following is a copy of the record of a Church meeting,

held in the early days of the Church's history, and also the names of those present:

At a church meeting especially appointed preparatory to communion, at the meeting-house in Exeter, May ye 27 day 1758, after solemn prayer and supplication to God for wisdom to direct, proceeded as followeth:

To own our covenant with God and one with another.

Brother Joseph Rogers appeared and owned his covenant.

Philip Jenkins,	Anna Aylesworth,
John Gardner,	Anna Harrington,
Samuel Gardner,	Catharine Potter,
Daniel Gill,	Margaret Spencer,
Simon Smith,	Sarah Smith.
Thomas Place.	

From this time until 1763, no record of any business meetings appear.

The records again commence May 21, 1763, of a church meeting with Solomon Sprague, Moderator, and Seth Eldred, Clerk. It appears from the record of this meeting that a better state of feeling existed than had for the past four years, and that the membership desired to honor God in the renewal of their covenants, and in having more fellowship with each other. Soon after this the Church voted unanimously to call brother Solomon Sprague to the pastorate, but his mind as yet was not clear on that point.

In July, 1766, Elder David Sprague, their former pastor, returned, and was cordially received to their membership. He also at the same meeting tendered his services to the Church as pastor, which was followed by a declination, evidently showing a preference for his son. At this date the Church numbered about seventy-seven, a list of whose names I give below, it being the first that appears among the records.

Solomon Sprague,	Susanna Rice,
Joseph Case,	David Sprague,
George Reynolds,	Robert Carr,
Robert Whitford,	Reynolds Cahoon,
Daniel Gill,	John Joslin,
John Weight,	Marbry Whitford,

Thomas Place,
 John Gardner,
 Charles Carr,
 Seth Eldred,
 Thomas Joslin,
 Samuel Cottrell,
 Stephen Harrington,
 James Reynolds,
 John West,
 Robert Sweet,
 Peter Wells,
 William Chadsey,
 Johnathan Bly,
 Budget Hammond,
 Primus Rathbun,
 Peter Congdon,
 Thankful Browne,
 Lydia Sweet,
 Martha Card,
 Eunice Bly,
 Susanna Pierce,
 Mary Eldred,
 Sarah Bradford,
 Elizabeth Jones,
 Anna Hambleton,
 Mary Allen,
 Mary Spencer,
 Margaret Rice,
 Isabel Sprague,
 Elizabeth Sweet,
 Amy Gardner,
 Lydia Simmons,
 Elizabeth Gardner,

Sarah Joslin,
 Hannah Carr,
 Mercy Browne,
 Abigail Rathbun,
 Sarah Case,
 Joanna Reynolds,
 Lydia Browne,
 Susanna Wells,
 Abigail Cottrell,
 Mary Cole,
 Elizabeth Ellis,
 Phillis Whitford,
 Sarah Browne,
 Lydia Holloway,
 Deborah Wilcox,
 Margaret Spencer,
 Mary Pierce,
 Elizabeth Sweet,
 Rebecca Cahoon,
 Mehitable Greene,
 Mercy Rice,
 Martha Carr,
 Mary Greene,
 Deborah Rathbun,
 Eunice Reynolds,
 Mary Weight,
 Sarah Baker,
 Elizabeth Browne,
 Anna Baker,
 Joanna Joslin,
 Margaret Briggs,
 Sarah Havens.

During the absence of Elder Sprague from the Church, he had preached for a season at New London, Conn., and on Block Island. After his return the Church was evidently in

accord with him on those points which once divided them, they having adopted his views, viz., that scriptural baptism was pre-requisite to communion.

He died in Exeter, 1777, after a faithful ministry of forty years. He was buried beside the old Church reared chiefly through his instrumentality, and the dews of summer and the frosts of winter have silently fallen upon his grave for more than a hundred years. He was represented as being a man of pure character, superior abilities, happy address, and winning spirit. Believing that Baptist principles had their foundation laid on the immutable word of God, he held to them tenaciously, though rejected by his brethren and suffering exclusion, until after a number of years, he lived to witness the old Church of Christ in Exeter fully in accord with his long cherished convictions of truth and righteousness.

THE SECOND PASTORATE.

The second pastor of the Church was Solomon Sprague, son of David Sprague, born April 2, 1730, converted in early life, and ordained in the Church of his father, June 1, 1769. He was a physician as well as a preacher, and honored both professions. At a meeting of the Church, November 3, 1770, the record states that "our articles of faith and belief being copied of the original, with some additions and explanations, which the Church approbated, seeing their minds fuller explained than in the former." The labor of copying and making additions and explanations was performed by Elder Solomon Sprague, as appears in the record of a previous meeting in October. This "declaration of the faith and practice of the Church of Christ in Exeter under the pastoral care of Solomon Sprague, Elder," are among the records of the Church in a state of good preservation.

In October, 1772, he relates to the Church his trials and inability to make pastoral visits among his people on account of his occupation as a physician; whereupon the Church appointed a number of faithful and gifted brethren to assist him

in visiting his flock. In September, 1775, the Church voted to send Elder Solomon Sprague, Elder David Sprague, their former pastor, Joseph Case, jr., and other brethren, to assist in the ordination of Elisha Greene to the pastoral care of the Church in West Greenwich. Elder Solomon Sprague was Moderator of the Stonington Union Association, to which body this Church belonged, in 1776, and was preacher before that body in 1781. The Church entertained the Association during his pastorate in 1783 and 1789.

He was assisted in the ministry by Joseph Case, who removed in 1791 to Peterburg in the State of New York. Elder Solomon Sprague died February 26, 1794, after an honored pastorate of about twenty-five years. As a pastor he was faithful, much beloved, and successful.

It appears that after leaving the Church, Deacon Philip Jenkins went into East Greenwich, and either established a Church or entered one already established, and became its pastor. It also appears, by a memorandum among the records, that at some time during this pastorate, Elder Philip Jenkins made a confession to the Church that he was too fast in saying what he did on leaving the Church; and the Church in turn made a retraction to Elder Jenkins, stating that their action was premature, and that not sufficient labor was done with him and those that were attached to him and left the Church with him.

The conclusion of this memorandum reads as follows :

“ And we, the Committee appointed by the Church of Exeter under the pastoral care of Elder Solomon Sprague, and by the Church of East Greenwich under the pastoral care of Elder Philip Jenkins, after considering the above-said confession and retraction, do mutually agree to approbate the same, as witness our hand—whereby we do heartily agree to advise the door to be effectually thrown open for the improvement of each other's gifts in a gospel manner.”

After Elder Sprague's death, Pardon Tillinghast became a leader in the Church, who also felt called to preach the gospel and take the pastorate, but they were not agreed in calling

him to this work, and remained without a pastor until 1806. The following is a copy of the heading of a subscription, written during the pastorate of Elder Sprague, over a hundred years ago, that sets forth very clear views of the duty of the Church in regard to the maintenance of its pastor :

"The members of the Church of Christ at Exeter, under the pastoral care of Solomon Sprague, Elder, whose names are hereafter written, having solemnly covenanted with God and with one another as a Church of Christ, to make the sacred Scriptures the Rule of our Faith and Practice, and having diligently searched and read the same, do find it to be an indispensable duty of every member of a Church of Christ to contribute to the support or maintenance of their minister, that he may attend wholly on teaching and give himself up to the ministry of the word and to prayer. Acts 6 : 4.

"The reasons thereof are evident by a threefold law. First, the law of nature, from whence the Apostle argues, 1 Cor. 9 : 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 verses ; secondly, the Levitical Law, from whence the Apostle also argues, 1 Cor. 9 : 13 verse ; thirdly, the Gospel enjoineth and requireth the same. Gal. 6 : 6, 1 Cor. 9 : 14. Therefore let the above-cited places of Scripture be well considered with many others of like importance, and the nature and tendency of the work of the ministry be well weighed, and it will be clear that it is a duty required of God himself, and that not in a way of giving alms as to the poor, which is another standing ordinance of Christ, but is to be performed in love to Christ and in obedience to his laws in order to support and carry on the interest of the Gospel, by all the members in the Church that are able. Yet this is not to be given to any one that may pretend to be a minister or thrust himself into a Church; or to such as run without a mission for filthy lucre's sake.

But Churches ought to take especial care who to call forth to the work of the ministry according to the rule of instruction given by inspiration of God, be they learned or unlearned as to human learning—be they poor or rich as to worldly wealth and the liberality of the people (if they be able) should surmount the necessity of the minister, so as that he may exercise those rights of love and hospitality as is required of such, that therein he may be exemplary in good works, &c.

"Therefore considering our duty to Christ and our covenant obligations to our Elder, and considering his long and grievous indisposition of body, and the weakness of his wife, our sister, and their poor sick child, we find ourselves bound in duty to contribute as followeth, our names hereto subscribed."

THIRD PASTORATE.

Elder Gershom Palmer was installed pastor of the Church, April 5, 1806, which position he occupied with remarkable success for about twenty years, the membership of the Church having increased in 1825 to seven hundred thirty-eight members. It appears by the records that the old Church first built was too small to accommodate the people that attended in 1814, and needed repairs. From the account of an aged citizen, who once attended school in the old Church, that it was built two-story and had a gallery around the house, excepting the north side, where stood the pulpit, with a fireplace near the center of the house.

The following is a record of a meeting of the Church called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a new house :

“Whereas the Baptist Church of Christ in Exeter on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1814, met and took into consideration the present condition of our meeting-house and finding it to be so much out of repair and considering it so much smaller than we could wish, so that of times a great number of the people that attend meeting cannot get in and those that can are so much crowded that it is very uncomfortable ;

“Therefore it was agreed to build a new one by subscription to be drawn and shown to all those who have a willing heart ; both professors and nonprofessors may subscribe in order that the public worship of God may be attended more comfortable. The meeting-house is to be 34 feet by 40 on the ground with a convenient gallery and a row of pews round the walls of the house below and the remainder of the house above and below is to be seated, except two alleys, and free as the old one, for those who wish to occupy them ; the two alleys shall lead from the doors to the pulpit three feet wide.

“And when the meeting-house is finished, the pews are to be sold at auction to the highest bidder by a committee appointed by the Church for that purpose, who shall notify the sales of said pews and have power to adjourn from time to time as said committee shall think best. Only subscribers shall have a right to bid on said pews, whether professor or nonprofessor—and whosoever shall bid off a pew, if he shall have subscribed to the amount and paid the same, it shall be considered paid for—if not he shall pay the balance to the committee.

"And it is further agreed that all pew-holders shall have and hold their pews, they, their heirs and assigns after them, so long as they shall comply with good order; and all the pew-holders hold themselves bound to pay their parts according to the value of their pews in keeping the house in repair hereafter; and it is further agreed that no person shall bid off more than one pew for themselves. Said meeting-house is to be built on the lot where the old one now stands.

"And we agree to begin said meeting-house when there shall be fourteen hundred dollars subscribed and a sufficiency of money and materials paid in.

"And whereas we, the subscribers, having read and considered on the contents of the foregoing pages, and being agreed therewith, do hereby promise and agree to pay the sums set against our names unto Jeremiah G. Northup, who was appointed by the Church to superintend the building of said meeting-house."

The new Church was erected by Daniel Spink in 1816, and on July 16th the pews were sold at auction by Gould Gardner, auctioneer.

Pew No.	1,	sold to John Vaughn for	\$42 75
"	2,	" Johnathan Congdon for	40 00
"	3,	" William Greene for	40 50
"	4,	" Benjamin C. Gardner for	49 00
"	5,	" Nathan Dawley for	40 00
"	6,	" Robert H. Brown for	40 50
"	7,	" Whitman Thurston for	42 00
"	8,	" Jeremiah G. Northup for	45 00
"	9,	" Caleb Arnold, jr., for	13 50
"	10,	" George Gardner for	31 00
"	11,	" Benjamin Lawton for	18 50
"	12,	" Gardner Champlin for	16 00
"	13,	" Daniel Champlin for	45 00
"	14,	" Arnold Ellis for	44 00
"	15,	" Samuel Shearman for	42 50
"	16,	" Thomas Phillips, jr., for	43 00
"	17,	" Benjamin Fowler for	50 00
"	18,	" Clarke Sisson for	43 00
"	19,	" Pardon Whitford for	48 00
"	20,	" Russel Joslin for	58 00



ELDER PALMER'S OLD CHURCH.

In the same year occurred one of the most powerful revivals of religion which the Church has ever experienced, the number of two hundred having been added to their membership.

The Church entertained the Association while Elder Palmer was pastor in 1808 and 1821 ; he was the preacher before that body in 1823. In September, 1823, brethren Clark Sisson, Michael Dawley, Nathan Tefft, John Wilcox, and Jabez Palmer were set apart and ordained to the office of Deacons in the Church. On April 15, 1826, brother C. C. Greene was appointed Clerk in the place of brother Beriah Brown, with whom the Church had some difficulty. But the wonderful success and prosperity which had hitherto attended the Church during the pastorate of Elder Palmer was sadly interrupted.

In April, 1827, the Church commenced labor with a number of brethren who had stopped their travel on account of being grieved with Elder Palmer for reporting a story that they deemed repugnant to the truth. At a subsequent meeting in May, after hearing the charges against Elder Palmer made by these brethren, the Church voted that they were not satisfactorily proved.

But the difficulty remained : these brethren were not satisfied, and finally the Church at their request agreed, April 19, 1828, to call a Council of neighbouring Churches to advise

with the Church respecting their decision in this matter. This council met May 17, 1828, with Elder Jonathan Wilson, Moderator, and Smith Chapman, Clerk.

After carefully hearing and weighing the evidences, they decided that these grieved brethren had some cause of grief, and advised the Church to treat them tenderly, and advised these brethren to strive for reconciliation, and also advised our beloved brother Palmer to strive with all his power to help the minds of these brethren.

On the 11th of June, 1829, another Council convened at the meeting-house in Exeter by request of the aggrieved members of the Exeter Church. This Council consisted of twenty pastors and brethren representing eight Churches in the Stonington Union Association. After hearing additional evidence from what was given at the last Council, their decision was as follows:

"Dear aggrieved brethren—After careful, diligent, and prayerful attention to the subject presented us by you, involving the difficulty between Elder Gershom Palmer and the Church of Exeter, with mature deliberation on the results of two former Councils, and additional evidences this day offered, have been conducted to the following conclusion: Resolved, That we consider the portion of the Church of Exeter who now style themselves as the Church have upheld Elder Gershom Palmer in a palpable falsehood, for which cause we consider they have departed from gospel order, and as the portion of the Church styling themselves aggrieved members have in our opinion taken gospel measures to effect reconciliation and have perpetuated their efforts till the door was closed against them and all hope of success expired; from the above considerations we do give fellowship to said aggrieved members as the Baptist Church of Exeter.

"Resolved, That we recommend to said Church to represent itself as such to our next Association.

"JON. MINER, Moderator.

"SMITH CHAPMAN, Clerk."

But still this decision did not lead to a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty, and another Council called by vote of the Church was held, a copy of which is as follows:

"At an ecclesiastical Council held with the Baptist Church in Exeter, R. I., July 2d, A. D. 1829, by request of said Church as

a body, after solemn prayer proceeded to business by making choice of Elder Jonathan Miner, Moderator, and Elder Peleg Peckham, Clerk. 2dly, Proceeded to ascertain the number of delegates from the several Churches composing this Council, and it appeared the following members were present, viz. :

2d Church in Groton—Elder Roswell Burrows, Dea. Elisha Rathbun.

1st North Stonington—Eld. Jonathan Miner, Dea. Samuel Peabody.

2d North Stonington—Eld. Asher Miner.

Plainfield—Eld. Nathaniel Cole.

Coventry and Sterling—Eld. Peleg Peckham, Dea. Philip Kenyon.

North Kingstown—Dea. Samuel Tillinghast, Nathaniel Reynolds.

Warwick and East Greenwich—Dea. John Sweet, Dea. Wm. Greene, Samuel Bennett, Henry Tibbits, Joseph P. Briggs.

South Kingstown—Christopher Steadman, Frederick Chappel.

South Kingstown or Queen's River—Eld. Henry C. Hubbard.

Richmond—Elder Benjamin Barnes.

"Elder Jonathan Wilson and Elder Levi Walker being present were invited to a seat in the Council.

"Voted by Exeter Church that the above-named compose the Council.

"Voted, That the doings of the last Council be read, together with Elder G. Palmer's letter of confession (so-called) ; the same being read,

"Voted, That we adjourn one hour. Met agreeable to adjournment, and proceeded to business that was before the Council. After considerable labour,

"Voted, That we retire to a private room to make up our advise and decision—when retired, which is as follows :

"*To the Church of Exeter*,—Dear Brethren : It is the opinion of this Council that the difficulty that the disaffected members of this Church have manifested in relation to the decisions of the three former Councils, judging as they do that said decisions were inconsistent one with the other—we are of opinion that there is no such inconsistencies existing, and that all the difference is in a more full and explicit decision in one than in another.

"The inquiry was made of the disaffected brethren if there was any new evidence, matters, or things relating to the subject-matter of difficulty that had not been considered by the former Councils which they wished this Council to hear and advise upon. It was answered in the negative. This Council do therefore fully approve of the decisions of the last Council, and do earnestly exhort all the members of this Church to regulate their walk accordingly, Upon the subject of the inquiry made by the Church of this Council for

advise as to their duty in relation to the disaffected and delinquent members of this Church and of Elder G. Palmer in particular—

“It is the unanimous opinion of this Council that the power of discipline is in the portion of the Church fellowshiped by the last Council, and that they will be fellowshiped by the Churches in our connection in all their acts of discipline towards the delinquents of this Church as well with Elder G. Palmer as any private member, if it be done in gospel order.

JONATHAN MINER, Moderator.

PELEG PECKHAM, Clerk.

Exeter, July 29, A. D. 1829.”

After this the Church commenced labor with Elder Palmer, and on the 15th of August, 1829, voted to withdraw the hand of fellowship. Quite a large number of other members, including three of the five deacons of the Church, were called upon at different times, and after labor with them the hand of fellowship was withdrawn.

FOURTH PASTORATE.

Elder Levi Meech united with the Church and became its pastor in 1831.

During his three years' pastorate his labors were blessed in the conversion of nearly fifty persons.

On the 7th of September, 1831, a Council met by request of the Church and ordained Russel Joslin and Daniel Sweet to the office of deacons of the Church.

Previous to this date the Church had not received any Act of incorporation. In October, 1831, the Church petitioned the General Assembly, and were incorporated, retaining the original name of the Baptist Church in Exeter.

This charter restricted the Church to hold all property of every description not exceeding the sum of twenty-thousand dollars, and all and singular the estate and property aforesaid, to lease, grant, convey and dispose of in such manner as they may deem expedient, at their will and pleasure—provided, however, that all legacies and donations shall be appropriated strictly according to the direction or design of the donors or testators.

On September 15, 1832, the Church voted to repair the door of the Church, and put on a lock sufficiently strong to guard said house.

But the meeting-house was owned by proprietors or pew-owners, as has been previously noticed it could not be claimed as the property of the Church nor as being under their control. Consequently those following Elder Palmer contended that they had an equal right to hold meetings in the house with the Church. This state of affairs constantly produced confusion and proved detrimental to the successful advancement of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ. However, amid all these difficulties, during the year 1832 the Church held meetings that resulted in a glorious revival of religion.

On May 17, 1834, Elder Meech received a letter of dismissal, and the Church was again without a pastor. In August, 1836, the Church voted to sever their connection with the Stonington Union Association and unite with the Warren, on account of the greater convenience of attending. In their annual letter to the Association in 1836 they report a membership of four hundred seventy-four.

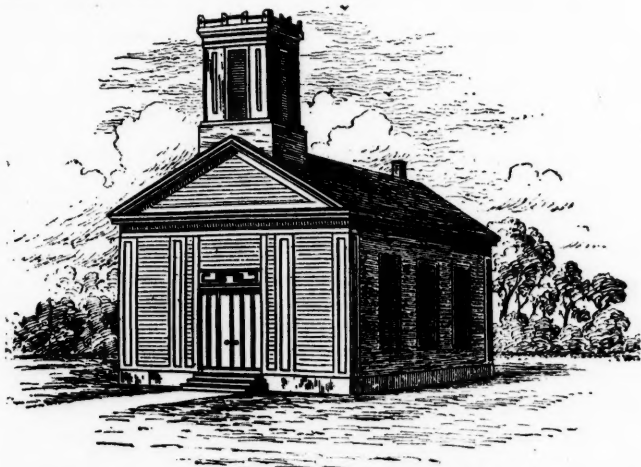
FIFTH PASTORATE.

On October 14, 1837, Elder Benedict Johnson was invited to become the pastor of the Church, and accepted the invitation. On the 16th of December following, the Church took into consideration the propriety of building a new house of worship, and after mature deliberation,

"Voted, To make an effort to build a meeting-house 40 by 32 feet, to be located on Christopher Greene's land near Solomon Lawton's, on the hill; to be built by subscription. The seats are to be free, but the house is to be the property of the Baptist Church in Exeter, and exclusively under the control and direction of the same at all times."

Deacons Russel Joslin and Daniel Sweet together with brethren C. C. Greene and Stephen H. Gardiner were appointed a committee to superintend the building of the house. The

house was built by Deacon Russel Joslin and brother Henry V. Joslin, at a cost of about \$1,500, on land given by brother C. C. Greene, on the Ten Rod Road, about one mile west of the old one, and was dedicated on the 4th of October, 1838. The bell on the Church was presented by Deacon William Greene. Mr Charles Reynolds gave the timber for building the house, and his son, brother Henry Reynolds, claims to have struck the first blow in cutting.



Following the services of the dedication a very interesting revival took place, as a result of which more than thirty professed faith in the saving power of Christ and were buried in baptism and received into the Church. Sept. 6, 1845, brethren Nathan Dutemple and Alfred B. Tefft were set apart as deacons in the Church.

In April, 1845, the long-standing difficulty existing in the Church in consequence of Elder Palmer was satisfactorily settled, and a certificate signed to this effect by the clerk of this Church and the clerk of the Church under Elder Palmer, and also recognised each other as sister Churches of Jesus Christ in fellowship.

On March 20, 1847, brother Gershom P. Sherman, grandson of Elder Palmer, was licensed to preach the gospel. Brother George R. Northup was received into membership by letter from First Baptist Church in Newport, March 17, 1849, and commenced preaching for the Church. Elder Johnson resigned the pastorate, April 1, 1849, which was accepted.

SIXTH PASTORATE.

In March, 1850, brother George R. Northup withdrew from the field, and Elder Johnson returned to the pastoral care of the Church. A Council met June 15, 1854, by request of the Church, to examine brother Gardner Tillinghast with a view to ordination, and voted to ordain on the 5th of July following, at which time he was ordained as an assistant pastor in the Church.

A license was granted by the Church, October 20, 1855, to brother Alfred B. Tefft to preach the gospel. July, 1854, brother T. A. Hall was set apart as deacon of the Church.

SEVENTH PASTORATE.

Rev. Benedict Johnson removed from the Church in the spring of 1856, and the Church was supplied by Rev. Gardner Tillinghast, who in August following became pastor of the Church, and died the following December. In his short ministry, he manifested a faithfulness and zeal which gave promise of much future usefulness, but the Master called and he cheerfully obeyed the summons.

EIGHTH PASTORATE.

Rev. Benedict Johnson returned to the Church in the spring of 1858, and preached a portion of the time for the next two years. In the winters of 1857 and 1858, union meetings of this Church and our sister Liberty Church were held at the Jefferson Hall, Fisherville, that resulted in bringing a large number to Christ—forty-four of whom were baptised into this Church.

NINTH PASTORATE.

In the autumn of 1860, Rev. George R. Northup took the pastoral care of the Church and labored faithfully for two-and-a-half years to build up the cause of Christ. In 1863 the Church was again without a pastor, but was supplied a portion of the time by Rev. J. W. Carpenter. From 1864 for a number of years, brother George Chappel supplied the desk and led the Church. In the spring of 1866, the Church engaged the services of Rev. J. L. Wightman, who labored among us as his health would permit until the autumn of 1867, at which time the Church entertained the Narragansett Association, with which it united at the time of its organization, 1860.

TENTH PASTORATE.

On June 6, 1869, Rev. Benedict Johnson, who had figured so largely in the history of the Church, again united with it and began pastoral labor. But his earthly labors were nearly done. On the 28th of June following, about three weeks from the time of his union with the Church, he died, in the vigor of manhood, aged 64 years.

In person he was large, well-formed, and commanding, with a voice that in his earnestness in preaching he often lifted up like a trumpet. He was kind and genial in social intercourse and a warm-hearted and devoted friend. When with clasped hands and uplifted head in prayer he uttered with great reverence the words "*Almighty God*," it kindled anew the fires of divine love in the christian heart, and caused the heart of the sinner to tremble. Though his voice has been hushed in death for more than thirteen years, its echo still lingers in our hearts and memories. He was buried in Exeter Cemetery, near the Church in which he preached the gospel so many years, and his son, William G. Johnson, who died Jan. 15, 1871, and his wife, Ruth Johnson, who died Nov. 19, 1877, were soon laid beside him.

ELEVENTH PASTORATE.

On April 10, 1870, Rev. G. R. Northup united with the Church and began pastoral labor. During the winter and spring of 1872 an interesting revival of religion took place, and 38 were baptized and added to the Church. On August 31, 1872, brother Willet H. Arnold was appointed clerk of the Church, and on the 2d of Nov. following was set apart as deacon of the Church.

During Mr. Northup's pastorate there were 39 baptized, 2 restored, and 1 united by letter.

In the summer of 1876 the Adventists led by Elder E. R. Wood took possession of the site on which the old meeting-house had stood on the land leased by Simon Smith to this Church in 1753, and erected a house of worship thereon.

The last service held in the old meeting-house was the funeral service of sister Mary Gardiner in September, 1861, conducted by Rev. Benedict Johnson. From this time onward the house rapidly decayed and threatened to fall. An application in the form of a petition, signed by citizens in the vicinity, was made to the Town Council of Exeter to have the house removed. The Council granted the prayer of the petition, and ordered the house sold at public auction. The conditions of sale were that the purchaser should remove the house and build a good substantial wall in the place in front left vacant.

The Committee, Philip B. Davis, appointed by the Town Council to sell the house, paid the proceeds from the sale, amounting to \$30.75, into the Town Treasury, July 17, 1872. The purchaser of the house failed to fulfill the conditions of sale, thus leaving the timbers and *debris* scattered promiscuously about the grounds.

Elder E. R. Wood had a lease drawn resembling the old one somewhat in phraseology, to E. R. Wood, Elder, and George T. Cranston, Deacon, and the Advent Christian Church of Exeter, "established on the principles taught by Jesus Christ and his Apostles, and the doctrines of religious faith and worship set forth in the Old and New Testaments," &c., and ap-

plied to Rev. J. W. Carpenter and Deacon William C. Potter of our sister Church whose charter name is the First Baptist Society in Exeter, incorporated it in 1856, and prevailed upon them to execute it in behalf of the Baptist Church in Exeter, the charter name of this Church, incorporated in 1831.

This Church respecting the expressed wishes of our deceased brother, in the old lease, that this property should be occupied by this Church, practicing according to defined and stated principles and none else, raised her voice against it by a vote of the Church, as follows :

“Whereas our deceased brother Simon Smith, for the love and good-will and for other divers good causes and considerations, did lease to the Elder and Deacons of this Church and to the Church a certain lot of land described by said lease given on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1753, and recorded in the Town Clerk's office March 22d, 1754 ; and whereas certain persons by present indications have taken unlawful possession of said ground and are about to erect a Church thereon ;

“Therefore *voted and resolved*, That we claim the leased rights and privileges given in said lease of said ground as the property of the Baptist Church in Exeter, and we protest against any person or persons occupying said ground, thereby violating the expressed wishes of the dead. We therefore direct the Clerk to post a notice on said land in the name and by the authority of said Church, forbidding any person or persons or society whatever to trespass or erect any buildings on said ground under penalty of the law.”

On March 4, 1877, Rev. G. R. Northup removed from the Church, and again the Church was without a pastor. On the 3rd of June, 1877, Rev. S. D. Burlingame was engaged to supply the Church two Sabbaths in a month for no definite time.

Brother Burlingame supplied until April 1, 1878.

During the previous winter special meetings were held, resulting in the conversion and baptism of eight into the Church. On Brother Burlingame's removal, Rev. J. H. Edwards engaged to supply the Church two Sabbaths in a month, which he did until January, 1881.

From this time forward to April, 1882, the Church was supplied by Rev. Justus Aldrich, State Missionary, and Deacon Whitman L. Wood.

TWELFTH PASTORATE.

On May 6, 1882, the Church voted to call Rev. J. H. Edwards to the pastorate. Brother Edwards began his labors and has been untiring in his efforts to build up the cause of Christ. During the spring of 1881 special meetings were held, resulting in an addition of eight to the Church.

On May 7, 1882, the Church voted to make an effort to paint and renovate their house of worship.

The work has been pushed steadily forward, until to-night (Jan. 14, 1883) we meet to re-dedicate it anew to the service of God, and return thanks to Him, for His goodness and mercy that endureth forever.

Thus for 132 years has the labor of sowing and reaping been moving steadily onward, while time has swept into eternity those who received the salvation of our Lord Jesus Christ and those who have rejected Him. Sometimes dark clouds have hovered over and fierce storms have beaten upon the Old Church, but soon the clouds would roll back, the storm cease its beatings, and the beautiful sunshine of God's eternal love shine in. Situated as we are in a sparsely-settled community, our numbers are not large.

But we thank God that many noble Christian men and women, who have been necessitated on business and other accounts to go out into other fields away from us, can look back upon the Old Exeter Church as their birthplace into the everlasting kingdom of God. As the Bridegroom loves and cares for the Bride, to whose strong encircling arms she flies for protection, so with infinitely greater love has our Saviour Jesus Christ protected and remembered Zion.

In the years to come, when the author of these lines shall have done with scenes of mortality, may he who shall attempt to move forward the history of Zion have greater revival events to chronicle of immortal souls saved by the mighty and efficacious power of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ.

The clerks of the Church have been :

Joseph Rogers, 1757.	James Clark, 1805.
Thomas Joslin, 1760.	George Sisson, 1814.
John Gardiner, Jan. 6, 1770.	Beriah Brown, 1821.
Joseph Case, jr., Sept. 12, 1770.	Christopher C. Greene, 1826.
Benjamin Fowler, 1772.	Nathan Dutemple, 1860.
Jonathan Dean, about 1790.	Willet H. Arnold, Aug. 31,
Pardon Tillinghast, ab't 1796.	1872.

The Church numbered in 1776 about 77; in 1783, 210; in 1818, 588; in 1825, 738; in 1830, 584; in 1836, 474; in 1858, 188; in 1867, 138; in 1882, 78.

The Church reported revivals and additions as follows: In 1807, 48; in 1813, 101; in 1816, 200; in 1819, 71; in 1823, 69; in 1829, 51; in 1839, 38; in 1843, 50; in 1850, 30; in 1858, 48; in 1872, 38; in 1878, 8; in 1881, 8.

WILLET H. ARNOLD,
Church-Clerk.

Approved by the Church, March 3, 1883.

Wee the Subscribers being the Jury appointed by the town Counc^l of Westerly to lay out the Contry Rhode from Pauca-tuck Bridge to South Kingstown Line accordingly finished the same & this is our Return Given under our hands in Westerly Decem. y^e 26th day 1727^a.

Pr. Me—John Richmond,	Isaac Sheffieald,
Town Surveyer,	William Clark, Junr.,
^{DEP.} Caleb C. Pendleton,	Samll. Perry,
^{MARK.} Joseph Pendleton,	Thos. Lillibridge,
Stephen Willcocks,	Jeffrey Champlin,
Joseph Clark,	John Hill, Junr.,
Edward Bleavin,	John Webster,
Wm. Champlin, Cordr.	Roger Elderton.

—*From Westerly Records.*

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. 1783.

BY JOSEPH POTTER, ESQ., WESTERLY.

Hail ! glorious day which gave our General birth;
Rise thou, my muse, proclaim the hero's worth,
Proclaim his deeds, his matchless worth display,
And welcome with your song his natal day.
Americans with pleasure now relate
How bravely he withstood the storms of fate,
When cruel British rage and black despair
Threatened our land, and fixed terror there—
When Britain's tyrant sent his hostile band
To ravage, plunder and distress our land,—
'Twas then, illustrious chief! thou didst engage
To free thy country from tyrannic rage.
Fired by no furious rage or party zeal,
Thy sword was drawn but for the common weal;
'Twas injured justice claimed thy generous aid,
In gentle mercy all thy plans were laid.
Heaven at thy birth a hero she designed—
Undaunted valour, and a tender mind;
Thro' all degrees of honor thou hast gone,
Columbia's freedom gained, thy work is done.
O, could my verse to latest times succeed,
Recount each bold exploit and worthy deed;
Could but my muse unto perfection raise,
Record thy steadfast virtue, sing thy praise,
With pleasure all thy glorious deeds rehearse,
And sing thy triumphs in my humble verse!
But why should I so great a blessing ask,
For happier mortals is reserved that task;
'Tis past the reach of my unlearned pen,
Requests the poet's high and lofty strain.
Some happy bard with rapturous joys shall sing,
With transport sing thy worth and glories, king!
With whose confederate strength and heaven's decree
Our foes are vanquished, and our country's free,
In spite of Britain's envious design.
To late posterity thy name shall shine;
Thro' each revolving age, great chief! thy name
Shall shine distinguished in the roll of fame
Till time shall stop, and future bards shall say
Let's welcome with our song his natal day.

ROGER WILLIAMS, THE PIONEER OF
NARRAGANSETT.

CONTRIBUTED BY J. WARREN GARDINER, NO. KINGSTOWN, R. I.

THE first settlement of North Kingstown, which is the oldest settlement of the English in the Narragansett Country, is given in the Rhode Island Manual of 1873 and 1874 as commencing in 1641, and it is generally admitted to have been begun by Richard Smith, senr.

As to this matter, we propose to show that it rests upon a very doubtful basis, both as to the time of the settlement and also as to Smith's being the actual pioneer-settler.

The depositions of Roger Williams, of Providence, and of John Greene, of Narragansett, given in July in the year 1679, place the settlement somewhat earlier. John Greene at that time says, "it was commenced forty years or more ago," and Williams gives the time as forty-two years ago. According to Williams' declaration, therefore, the first settlement at Narragansett was begun as early as the year 1637. An interesting inquiry also arises in this connection as to who the pioneer was. In the contest which took place about 1679, and continued for some years, some facts are developed pointing to this matter. The two former, Williams and Greene, are in their declarations found to support the idea that Smith was first settler. An extract from these declarations will explain the position. In his declaration above referred to, Roger Williams says:

"Being now near to four score years of age, yet (by God's mercy) of sound understanding and memory, do humbly and faithfully declare that Richard Smith, Senr., deceased, who for his conscience toward God left a fair possession in Gloucestershire and adventured with his relations and estates to New England, and was a most acceptable and prime leading man in Taunton in Plymouth Colony, for his conscience sake (many differences arising) he left Taunton and came to the Nahigonsick country where (by the mercy of God and the favor of the Nahi-gon-sik Sachems) he

broke the ice (at his great charge and hazard) and put up in the thickest of the Barbarians the first English House amongst them."

* * * * *

"I humbly testify that about forty-two years from this date he kept possession, *coming and going* himself, children, and servants; and he had quiet possession of his housing, land, and meadows, and there in his own House with much serenity of soul and comfort he yielded up his spirit to God (the Father of Spirits) in peace."

This testimony was dated July 2d, 1679, and sworn to July 21st, 1679.

John Greene's testimony of same date contains the following:

"I, John Greene, inhabiting in the Narragansett Country, called King's Province, I being sworn a Conservator of the Peace, do on my oath affirm that forty years and more Mr Richard Smith, that I then lived with, did first begin and make a settlement in the Narragansett, and that by the consent and with the approbation of the Indian Princes and people, and did improve land, mow meadows several years before Warwick was settled by any Englishman."

The first settlement of Warwick is given as being commenced in January, 1642-43. John Greene's testimony puts the settlement of Smith as several years before this date, not *one* or *two*, but *several*; and Roger Williams fixes it as forty-two years prior to July 2nd, 1679. If these testimonies are to be taken as literally true, then the settlement of the Narragansett Country by the English must have been commenced previous to July 2d, 1637.

Now according to Williams' testimony above given, Smith came from Gloucestershire, England, and first settled down at Taunton, and was a prime leading man there. According to Bachus, Taunton was first planted in 1637, and Potter in 3d vol. page 32, of the R. I. His. Soc. Collections, says, "He, Smith, remained there but a few years." How Smith could have become a *prime leading man* unless he did reside there at least a few years is difficult to understand, yet the testimony above given represents him as commencing his settlement at Narragansett even as early as Taunton was planted. Again we find him before the middle of the year 1639 admitted an inhabitant

of the Island of Rhode Island* by which it appears he could have remained at Taunton but two years at most. The Pequot War took place on May 26th, 1637. Mason landed at Narragansett a few days before that. That there were no English settled at Narragansett in May, 1637, is readily inferred from the account of the War. When it is remembered, therefore, that Williams fixes the settlement at Narragansett as forty-two years previous to July 2d, 1679, or about July 2d, 1637, the matter will resolve itself into this conclusion—either Smith was not the first settler, or Williams was at fault as to the time.

Other testimony, however, concerning this matter is extant, as appears in the British State Paper Office, copied in John Carter Brown's admirable collection. In a petition from the Narragansett Country, dated July 29th, 1679, and signed by forty-two inhabitants, including Richard Smith, jun., it was represented that Richard Smith, senr., built his house there forty-two years before—the time in this coinciding with the statements of Williams and John Greene before noted.

On the other hand there also appears the declarations of Randall Holden and Capt. John Greene, of Warwick, from which we make an extract as follows :

"Honored Sirs,—As concerning that petition of the inhabitants of the Narragansett Country, as is said, if we are rightly informed, Mr Richard Smith declared therein that his father was the first that settled that place, and expended a great sum of money for the effecting thereof, which assertion we of our own knowledge must declare against as being untrue, forasmuch as we were inhabitants of the Narragansett Bay and Country some years before Mr. Richard Smith, senr., was heard of at Narragansett. But in process of time, Mr. Roger Williams and one Mr. Wilcookes for the advantage of trade set up trading houses, and afterwards Mr. Richard Smith, senr., came there, having joined in partnership with said Wilcookes, whereby he much augmented his estate, and had no occasion to expend anything, for the Indians would not let them have any land to improve nor suffer them to keep a beast there."[†]

* R. I. Col. Records, vol. 1, page 92.

[†] Extract from a letter addressed to William Blathwayt, Esq., Secretary of the Committee for Foreign Plantations. Endorsed received August 24, 1680. British State Paper Office—copy in J. Carter Brown's MSS.

Another high authority upon this subject is a letter addressed to the King by Peleg Sanford, Governor, and the Council of the State of Rhode Island, an extract from which is as follows:

“And that your Royal Majesty might be duly and truly informed concerning the settlement of this your colony, we have from the information of the first and ancient English inhabitants and from the records of each town, made bold to present the same unto your Royal Majesty — viz.: The town of Providence being the first town was settled by Mr. Roger Williams and others in the year 1635-36; Pawtuxet and Rhode Island in the year 1637-38, and *sometime after at Narragansett, distant from Rhode Island about eight miles, one Mr. Wilcocks and Mr. Roger Williams obtained leave* of the Indians to set up a trading house for commerce with the natives there. And some years after Mr Richard Smith, sen'r., aforesaid (being an inhabitant of the Town of Portsmouth on Rhode Island and a freeman of said colony), removed to the said trading house at Narragansett (being as was said a partner with the said Wilcocks), which commerce and trade then with the said natives was the most profitable employment in these parts of America, and by which many persons of mean degree advanced to considerable estates. And in the year 1642-43 the town of Warwick was settled. Pettacomscutt was settled by Mr Samuel Willbore and partners in the year 1657, inhabitants of Rhode Island. In the year 1659 Major Atherton and accomplices (of which Mr Richard Smith was one) entered on and settled some parts of the Narragansett Country. Most of them being inhabitants of this Colony. The place on which they settled being by this Colony now called Kings Towne. In or about the year 1661, Miscommacut, alias Westerly, was settled on the eastern side at Pawcatuck River, being the westernmost town in this Colony (by inhabitants of this Colony). In the year 1677 East Greenwich was settled by inhabitants of this Colony.”*

And last but not least in these remarkable papers we find John Saffin, Richard Wharton, and Elisha Hutchinson, in their closing pleas to His Majesty, making use of the following language:

“And whereas it hath been falsely affirmed by one John Greene and Randall Holden, of Warwick, that those lands of Narragansett were never purchased by any English, but that the Indians gave

* This paper was endorsed received Nov. 12, 1680. British State Paper Office. Ibid.

all their lands to King Charles I. of blessed memory, which they would seem to prove by a declaration taken out of Mr Gorton's book. To this we answer—1st, that a great part of the lands aforesaid were purchased by Mr Roger Williams yet living, and by Mr Richard Smith deceased, above forty years ago, and possessed to this day by his son Mr Richard Smith, and divers others yet alive.”*

From all of which it will appear that the statement made by Gov. Sanford and the Council above given was never overthrown, and further that the Atherton party including Smith so far modified their statements between 1679 and 1681 as to admit that Roger Williams stood before Smith as a purchaser at Narragansett, and place the date of said first purchase at above forty years previous to 1681. This paper last referred to passing through various hands must have been prepared in 1680 or the early part of 1681.

The conclusion, therefore, forces itself upon us that as between Roger Williams and Richard Smith the former takes precedence to the latter as the pioneer in Narragansett. But other facts must be cited in order to arrive at a just conclusion in this difficult question, and harmonize if possible these seemingly conflicting statements.

In 2d Mass. His. Col., vol. ix., page 198, it is said: “Richard Smith's settlement began in 1643, and a Mr Williams and one Mr Wilcox soon after set up another in the same part of the country, and some few plantations thereabouts were purchased of the Indians, and settled about the same time or not long after.”

It is safe to conclude that Mr Williams had not removed to Narragansett in June 1640, as by a letter of that date fully appears. In speaking of Gorton he says: “Yet the tide is too strong against us, and I fear (if the Framer of Hearts help not) it will force me to little Patience, a little isle next to your Prudence.”

“The next year,” says the historian of Rhode Island,† “matters grew worse. In July following the disposers were

* Extract from a declaration received from Lord Culpepper the 12 of Sept. 1681. Do., do.

† Samuel G. Arnold.

appointed, and Williams was one of the signers thereof. Soon after this, William Arnold, in a letter to the disposers says: "That they (the Gortonists) had distracted and divided the town into parties, *aiming to drive away its founders*," and concludes by offering his lands for sale to the town, stating that if these men are received he shall sell and move away. Not long after this a riot ensued in which some blood was spilt, and the aid of Massachusetts was invoked by some of the inhabitants. Gorton and his associates removed to Pawtuxet in Sept. 1642."

Speaking of Mr Williams at this time or subsequent to July 1640, Knowles says: "Little is known of his transactions during two or three subsequent years."

According to the Newport land records, the deed of Roger Williams from Canonicus and Miantonome was given on the 10th of the 9th month of the first year of the Pequot war,—*i.e.*, Nov. 10th, 1637. Now the sale of Providence was made to Williams in 1635, and the deed thereof given March 24, 1637. What deed then is that referred to first above? In his deposition given Dec. 7, 1646, Roger Williams makes use of the following language: "Our grant of ye Nanhigansett purchase."* He also says on another occasion: "Canonicus was most shy of all English to his last breath, and it was not thousands nor tens of thousands of money could have bought of him an English entrance into the bay." And again: "And therefore I declare to posterity that were it not for the favor that God gave me with Canonicus none of these parts, no, not Rhode Island, had been purchased or obtained." In his deed of 1661 Williams says: "And whereas in the year 1637, so-called, I delivered the deed subscribed by the two aforesaid chief sachems so much thereof as concerneth the aforementioned lands." These were the lands on the Moshassuck and Wanaquatucket. His deed from the sachems was indeed dated March 24th, 1637, but his to the proprietors was dated Oct. 8th, 1638, but what was the meaning of his reservation: "So much thereof as concerneth the aforementioned lands"?

* R. I. Col. Records, vol. 1 page 33.

Undoubtedly that he then had from them other lands. It seems that Williams was instrumental in nearly all, if not all, the purchases made of Narragansett, at least up to the time of his leaving for England the first time to obtain a charter; and it is highly improbable that a footing had been secured in Narragansett previous to that date (1643) unless so secured by him or by his assistance, but that some lease or deed of land there had been secured as early as 1637 or '38 must be admitted, and although Smith is conclusively shown not to have been there, there is a possibility that he might have been interested in some way in the trade there, although we think it more probable that Wilcox (probably Edward Wilcox) was one of the pioneer settlers, and that Smith became interested with him about 1643, but did not remove there till much later. Roger Williams' deed to Smith was Sept. 3d, 1651, and describes him as then of Portsmouth. In that deed, Williams, in describing the lands and the little island, says: "Which the old sachems devised unto me," the wording implying that his deed of these lands was from Canonicus and Miantonome, and therefore this devise must have been previous to his going to England in 1643, as Miantonome was slain during his absence. It is certain that Smith had built a house at Narragansett as early as 1648, as appears from a letter of Roger Williams to John Winthrop, wherein he speaks of "Valentine, Mr Smith's man, my neighbor at the trading house," which expression makes it also quite as certain that Smith did not live at the trading house at that time.

The phraseology also of Williams' deposition is somewhat peculiar: "Coming and going, himself, children, and servants. He kept possession." Smith we also learn had a trading house among the Dutch, which was destroyed by fire, after which he concluded to make his residence at Narragansett. At exactly what time he built his first *English* house is unknown. The care which Williams takes to say that Smith built the first *English* house amongst them (the Indians) leaves us still to to infer that cabins or log houses had been erected there before the *English* house was erected.

Under date of 1641 it is said * "Richard Smith purchased a tract off the Narragansett sachems." . . . "Erected a house for trade, and gave free entertainment to travellers, it being the great road of the country." Collender says: "Within a few years after the trading houses were built in Narragansett by Roger Williams and a Wilcox. Williams built within seven or eight years after Smith and not far from him."

It is clearly shown that Williams was at Narragansett and occupying his house there as early as June 22d, 1645, which appears in a letter of that date to John Winthrop.†

Mr Williams returned to America from his first visit to England in the autumn of 1644, whither he went in July 1643 to obtain a charter for his colony. During his voyage out in 1643 he wrote his "Key to the Indian Language," founded, as he says, principally upon the Narragansett dialect. This shows a great knowledge of the Indian language, and especially of that of the Narragansett, which could only have been acquired by the closest application and constant intercourse for a considerable period of time.

From all the circumstances and conflicting statements, we are almost at a loss how to decide in the matter of the Narragansett settlement, yet in the absence of other proof than what we have, we must conclude that as early as 1638 a trading house of some kind was established at Narragansett perhaps by Wilcox, and another by Williams, who gave personal attention thereto. At some time thereafter, probably 1643, Smith joined with said Wilcox in trade, though living at Rhode Island. Wilcox probably died at Narragansett before 1648, as one Valentine represented Smith there at that time. Smith bought out Roger Williams in 1651, and removed to Narragansett soon after. In no way can we harmonize the statements of all parties except by placing Wilcox and Williams as the pioneers, and this will not be found to do injustice to Mr Williams' declaration, as by Smith's purchases from him and

* Mass. His. Col., vol. 1, page 216.

† Knowles' Life of Roger Williams, page 207.

partnership with Wilcox, together with subsequent purchases and leases from the Indians, entitled Smith by law to a claim of uninterrupted possession for the number of years mentioned by Roger Williams in his declaration, and, in the eye of the law, he therefore saw and declared that Smith had "kept possession, coming and going *himself, children, and servants,*" for the time specified, and he winds up this view by saying that "Richard Smith, jun., ought by all the rules of equity, justice, and gratitude, to be established in a peaceful possession, &c."

Mr Williams was a man versed in the law, and this declaration of his must be construed legally instead of historically. Such construction does no injustice to it or to its author.

As between Williams and Wilcox the honor of being the pioneer must remain in doubt. We have intimated that the Wilcocks referred to at Narragansett was probably Edward Wilcocks who was admitted an inhabitant of Rhode Island among the first, and probably in the early part of 1638. No mention is afterwards made of him, and his subsequent history is not known. Even that indefatigable genealogist Savage has failed to trace him any further. We are strongly inclined to set him down as the mysterious Mr Wilcox of Narragansett.

It may not be amiss to mention that trading posts had been established long before this and as early perhaps as 1620 by the Dutch, not only on Dutch Island, but in the southern part of the present town of Charlestown; but as these did not grow into settlements, and were some time after abandoned, they are not treated of as ranking among the settlements.

The fact that we find Mr Williams at Narragansett within a few months after his return from England, his declaration in the deed to Smith in 1651 that this land was "devised unto him by the '*old sachems,*'" together with the closing declaration forced from the parties in the contest of 1679 to 1681 "that the lands were purchased by Roger Williams yet living, and Mr Richard Smith deceased, above forty years ago,"—a reasonable construction of Williams' own testimony, and all


collateral facts, force us to the conclusion that Roger Williams was the pioneer of Narragansett.

We still indulge a hope that other papers that have not fallen under our notice may be brought to light by which the question shall be settled. We confess that our researches have not been so extensive as could be desired, and this article is published that criticism may be challenged, and perhaps additional light evolved therefrom.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF WESTERLY.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE REV. THOMAS BARRER, WESTERLY, R. I.

I.

ARRAGANSETT—Right arm of Little Rhodie—The cause and hate also of her three elder and larger sister colonies, Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, and Connecticut—coveted for her beautiful situation and sea-board views, and hated for her advocacy and persistent support of Freedom, civil and religious, for which her forefathers were by these colonies proscribed, arrested, fined, shut up in prison, whipped till so lacerated that they could not lie down, but only rest in bed upon their hands and knees, or be turned in sheets for days and weeks; or banished in mid-winter from their homes, and families left without a husband, father, or friend to protect or care for them—driven into a lone wilderness, exposed to exasperated savages and wild beasts of the forest, wandering weeks to find a place of rest, during which time “not knowing what bread and bed did mean.”

It was the descendants of such wise, liberty-loving, and God-honoring men that first settled this coveted province.

They were of the best blood of New England, or Old England either. Among them we find the *Clarks*, the *Hubbards*, the *Burdicks*, the *Crandalls*, the *Babcocks*, the *Perrys*, the *Potters*, the *Hazards*, the *Stantons*, the *Wauds*, *Wilcoxs*, *Browns*, *Saunders*, *Thurstons*, *Hopkins* (descendants of Daniel, the Mayflower passenger). From these and other early Narragansett families have descended some of the most learned, useful, and renowned men of the age.

It can boast of the first college student and one of the first college corporations in the State, and of furnishing some of the earliest and best ministers. Among them we find the name of *Clarke*, *Babcock*, *Crandall* of Westerly, and the McSparran of Kings Towne. Has raised some of the best and most skillful physicians; some of the greatest statesmen, chief judges, and Governors of States, which those conversant with history need not that I should name. It has also the reputation of furnishing the first and most skillful mechanics and machinists of the age. There were our gunsmiths, locksmiths, clocksmiths, blacksmiths, and iron manufacturers, found mostly in the Babcock family for the first half century of its existence. James Babcock the 3d about 1666 commenced the manufacturing of iron in Westerly at a place now known as Woodville, in Hopkinton, R. I., transporting his sand from the sea-shore, and continued the business until his death in 1698. After this his sons sold out to a Mr Cross of Kings Towne, who continued the business, and was known as the "Lower Iron Works." Afterward a Mr Brand started the same kind of business in the northern part of the town near Richmond, known then and now as the Upper Iron Works, though for many years the business has been discontinued. Mr Brand dying, his son sold out, and removed to the town of Brookfield, New York, and commenced the manufacturing of edge tools and farming utensils. This tract of country has also furnished some of the most pleasant and celebrated watering-places and summer resorts of our country. But time would fail us, and perhaps the patience of the reader too, were we to speak of all her

productions and furnishings; so for the present we bid her good-bye, acknowledging much praise and honor to be her just due.

II.

As soon as the retreat of the heroic and loving couple became known (John and Mary [Lawton] Babcock) through the Indians to the inhabitants of Newport, and also the friendliness of the forest men, a company of 76 men from this place, Warwick and Providence, was formed for the purchase of this unoccupied part of the colony of Rhode Island, lying and bounded on the west by the Pawcatuck River, then called by the natives Misquamicutt, then unjustly claimed by Connecticut and called Haversham. The names of the purchasers were as follow :

Hugh Mosher,	Ed. Greenman,	William Helmes,
William Vaughn,	Ed. Richmond,	William Weeden,
John Farfield,	Edward Larkin,	John Maxson,
James Longbottom,	Shubal Painter,	Joseph Clarke,
John Green,	John Cranstone,	Pardon Tillinghast,
Jeremy Willis,	Caleb Carr,	John Nixon,
John Coggeshall,	Joseph Torrey,	Antony Ravenscroft,
Edward Smith,	Robert Carr,	James Babcock, sr.,
John Crandall,	Tobias Saunders,	John Room,
James Rogers,	Henry Bassett,	William Codman,
James Barker,	William Gingill,	William Dyre, sr.,
William Slade,	Obadiah Holmes,	George Beliss,
Henry Timberlake,	Jereh Bull,	John Richmond, jun.,
James Sands,	John Macoone,	Phillip Shearman,
John Tiler,	And. Longworthy,	Thomas ———
John Lewis,	Richard Dunn,	William Havens,
Hugh Parsons,	John Fones,	Thomas Manchester,
Francis Braiton,	Thomas Waterman,	John Anthony,
William Foster,	Matthew Boomer,	Samuel Samford,
John Havens,	John Spencer,	Christopher Almy,

Jeffrey Champlain,	Nicholas Cottrell,	Muhershallal hazbuz
Richard Morris,	Samuel Dyre,	Dyre,
John Tripp,	Thomas Brownell,	John Cowdal,
Lawrence Turner,	Robert Hazard,	John Albro,
Robert Burdick,	Gideon Freeborn,	Ichabod Potter.
Emmanuel Wooley,	Henry Perey,	


From this number nine were chosen to effect the purchase, secure a good title, and act as trustees, having in charge for the present the purchased possessions. Their names were

William Vaughan,	Hugh Mosier,	James Rogers,
John Coggeshall,	James Barker,	Joseph Torrey,
John Crandall,	Caleb Carr,	John Cranstone.

The purchase was made in June, 1660, of Soso, an Indian Captain, and lawful owner of the tract, and on the 29th of the same month a good warrantee deed was obtained. They being loyal, honest, and upright men, petitioned the Court of Commissioners also assembled in His Majesty's name for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, for the privilege of peaceably settling upon the tract already purchased of the true owner and paid for, which was readily granted. The following is a copy of the deed :

“ This deed or writing, bearing date this present twenty-ninth day of June, One thousand six hundred and sixty, witnesseth : That I, Socho, an Indian Captain of Narragansett, being the true and lawful owner of a tract of land called Misquonicoke, for a valuable consideration in hand paid to my content, have bargained and sold unto William Vaughn, Robert Stanton, John Fairfield, Hugh Mosier, James Longbottom, all of Newport in Rhode Island, and others their associates, which said tract of land being bounded as followeth—Easterly by a place called Weecapang or Passpatanage, joining to the Nianticut land ; on the South by the main sea ; on the West by Pawcatuck River, and so up the chief river or stream northerly and north-easterly to a place called Quequatuck or Quequachanocke, and from thence in a straight line to the first-named bounds called Wecapoag or Pachatanage, joining upon the Nianticut land, so butted and bounded as aforesaid. I, the said Socho, do myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, surrender up all right, title, claim, or interest whatsoever to the said land, or any privilege appertaining to the said land, fully instating

the said William Vaughn, Robert Stanton, John Fairfield, Hugh Mosier, James Longbottom, and their associates, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to the said land, and properties thereof to the world's end. In witness whereof I, the said Sosoa have set to my hand and seal the year and date above-said."

The mark of  SOSOA.




Signed, sealed in presence of

JEREMY CLARKE.

LATHAM CLARKE.

HENRY CLARKE.

AWASHWASH  his mark.

The mark of **W**^o of WUCUM, Interpreter.

GEORGE WEBB.

GEORGE GARDINER.

This deed was confirmed by

CACHAQUONT.

SAMMECAT.

PERSICUS.

WAWALOUNA, wife of Miantonome.

AWASHOUSE.

NUCOM.

POATOCK.

UNKAQUONT.

NOEWAN.

III.

In addition to the troubles and trials incident to new first settlements, the first settlers of Misquamicutt were subjected to those of a more serious nature, as after the first settlement and purchase had been made of their tract, it was coveted by the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Connecticut, yea all the territory lying between the Narragansett River and Bay east, and the Pawcatuck River on the west—the latter at that time called also "Little Narragansett River and Bay," a tract covered by the charter given by the Crown in 1644 to Roger Williams. Notwithstanding this fact and the renewal of the charter by the King establishing as its western boundary the Pawcatuck River, these colonies still contended that the tract belonged to them and was within their jurisdiction, so that it became a bone of sharp contention and sore strife, resulting in arrests, fines, and imprisonments, and even in bloodshed, so that a kind of constabulary warfare

across the lines was kept up a number of years, even after the town by order of the General Assembly in 1669 was organized and officered under the name of Westerly (lying on the western boundary of the State and being the fifth town in the colony), yet the colony of Connecticut was unwilling to yield her quest and lose such a share of territory, still persisted in her aggressions, and with a strong force entered Westerly, seizing Eld. John Crandall and his son-in-law Job Babcock for treating their claims and authority with contempt, and took them to Hartford and locked them for a while in jail. Officers on the other side were arrested as they crossed over to Westerly. This strife was continued until the Crown, tired of their complaints and vexed at such altercations, annulled both charters and adopted the child they could not well divide, and gave it a name and place in his own household, calling it "Kings Country" or "Province." In his family it remained upwards of a hundred years. But this did not entirely end the strife, for the old Bay colony seeing the ill success of her sister colony in subduing the Westerly boys and bringing them to terms, concluded they would try their hand at it and see if they could not whip them into the traces and make them walk the cheecker; so they under some pretence sent Jesuitical officers to Westerly to make arrests as opportunity should offer, and take the offenders back with them to Boston for jail-birds. Watching an opportunity they arrested, or rather abducted, two of the most noted and useful men in the young settlement, viz. : Robert Burdick and Tobias Saunders, officers of the town, and, as ordered, took them to Boston and locked them in jail, soon after gave them a mock trial, and fined them \$500 each, and being unable, as well as unwilling also, to pay a fine when they had committed no wrong in standing for their rights. After keeping them some time in jail and none appearing to their aid, they wrote to the authorities of Westerly stating what they had done, and that they could have their men again by paying their fine and giving satisfactory security for their good conduct in future. But little notice at first was taken of

this impudent and insulting communication, which encouraged them in further arrests when occasion should require it in their view. About this time a *foal* of the old *Bay* undertook to erect a house on their lands without liberty, the frame of which was taken down in much less time than it was going up, the report of which soon reached Boston and enraged more thoroughly the people, and an officer, clothed with authority outside and in, was sent with full instructions to arrest, fine, and punish at his discretion the offenders. But while in a pompous manner and with stentorian voice he was reading his warrant to the *criminals*, they, not waiting for him to finish, unanimously arrested him, and, taking him to Newport, locked him up in jail to hold till they should surrender to them Burdick and Saunders. The old colony, seeing they had commenced a game at which more than one could play, concluded that they had better quit claim to Connecticut and leave the field, and let her fight it out on that line, as they might as well think of swallowing a whale or a ten pound Block Island lobster. But the adopted was not always to remain in the family of the King's own, for the boys of '76 wrest it from his grasp, and took her home again, and gave her a new and a better name, blotting out the King and stamping indelibly upon her fair brow the name of our immortal Washington—a name probably it will ever bear till the wheels of time cease to move.

PLACE OF EXECUTION AND BURIAL OF THOMAS MOUNT.—The place of execution of Thomas Mount was in the road a short distance west from Kingston Hill, and four or five rods west of a large chestnut tree. This tree was cut down in 1877, and the butt still lies on the ground. The lot at that time was smooth and well adapted for the purpose, although since that time the ground has become overgrown with brush and has been made very uneven. He was buried in a public cemetery a distance north-west from here close to the foot of a wild cherry tree, which blew down in Sept. 8, 1869. This was the only mark of identification save two rude stones at the grave.

REV. JOSEPH WANTON ALLEN.

CONTRIBUTED BY "QUIDNESSETT."

REV. JOSEPH WANTON ALLEN departed this life at one o'clock P. M., May 2d, 1873. He was born in Quidnessett, North Kingstown, Aug. 22, 1794—consequently was in his seventy-ninth year.

His first religious impressions were received while reading the Scriptures at the tender age of eight years. At eleven, while a student of the Kent Academy at East Greenwich, he was subject to similar impressions. In the spring of 1814, while attending Methodist meetings in his neighborhood on his way from an evening meeting to his residence, his soul was made to rejoice in a Saviour's love.

He joined a class organized a short time before, but did not long continue a member. He ever had a very high respect for that Church, and much delighted to hear the old preachers of that denomination.

In the spring of 1816 he united with the Six Principle Baptist Church, subsequently was ordained deacon of that Church, and was licensed to preach. He continued in it a faithful servant for about five years, when he withdrew, but always entertained much regard and friendship towards them.

May 30th, 1822, he joined the First Baptist Church of North Kingstown under Rev. William Northup, and was ordained to the work of the ministry at the same time.

His field of labor at first was at school-houses and private dwellings, afterwards in meeting-houses at the villages remote from his home. Though young and with but a limited education, his services were owned and blessed of God in the salvation of many souls. His circuit, where he occasionally dispensed the Word of Life and "broke bread" to the scattered people, comprised Crompton, the "Tin Top Meeting-house," Phenix, Natick, Apponaug, Greenwich, and Wickford.

June 1st, 1828, his disciples and others were set off and organized into a Church called the Union Branch of the Baptist Church, and, with the exception of about three years, he continued its faithful shepherd until 1868, when he was obliged to retire on account of ill health.

Elder Allen, as he was early called, under the guidance of his Divine Master, fashioned his own apostleship in a high degree. He was emphatically a self-made man. He was independent; he sought not to please, but to win; his sermons were plain and practical, often pointed, and his people were made the better for them.

An educated ministry, at the time he made his debut as a preacher of the gospel, was looked upon with many suspicions by the country people. For the want of education, he applied himself diligently to the study of the Scriptures and such theological books as would aid him in his work of saving souls. That was his mission. That he was successful, hundreds within his locality will testify, and not a few in the Judgment will rise up and call him blessed.

He was never dependent upon his people for his sustenance, but, like Paul, ministered to his necessities with his own hands. Though the laborer is said to be worthy of his hire, his labor of love and toil was seldom, if ever, requited, perhaps from choice. He was a public benefactor. He sought to make the people better, and they listened to his voice.

Quidnessett, if not North Kingstown, is better, more enlightened, and more religious for his kindly ministrations. Through his efforts a small meeting-house for his people was built in Quidnessett, and afterwards a much more convenient one on the plains between Wickford and Greenwich.

As a man and a citizen he was genial in his habits, and his sociability won for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him. His piety was deep and earnest, and his tears for sinners and his tears for joy very frequently flowed as the outgushing of his soul.

Elder Allen was much solicited to preach on funeral occa-

sions. Up to 1867 his diary numbers 240, and he might have added nearly quite as many couples joined in matrimony. But few ministers have baptized more persons than he.

His sufferings at times though severe, were borne with patience and resignation. He walked out in the open air to alleviate his pains on Sunday and Monday, but fever and pain reduced him at once. On being questioned by a neighbor as to how he felt as to the future, he replied: "My end is nigh. I know in whom I trust. Jesus is precious." Speech failed him several hours before the end, but he very calmly passed away. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

AT REST.

BY REV. GILBERT ROBBINS.

Rest, Christian warrior, from the strife
With all thy hostile foes;
Rest from the cares and toils of life,
From sin and all its woes;
Rest, in the calm and quiet grave,
Thy frail and mortal frame;
Rest, in His love who died to save,
Thy soul immortal flame.

Well hast thou served thy heavenly Lord,
Through many a weary year,
By sounding forth His precious word
To all who came to hear;
By feeding with the Bread of Heaven
The people of thy love,
And guiding souls to Jesus given
To the bright world above.

Long hast thou stood on Zion's walls,
Nor sought to change thy place—
Repeating oft the gospel calls,
Its messages of grace;
Long hast thou lived to work for God,
And bless a dying race—
Oft smarting 'neath affliction's rod,
And yet sustained by grace.

And now thy work on earth is o'er,
 Thy race below is run;
 Thy feet have gained the heavenly shore,
 And Jesus says "Well done."
 Rest then, dear servant of the Lord,
 We will not mourn for thee;
 But, bowing to His gracious word,
 His will, our will shall be.

ELDER JOSEPH WANTON ALLEN'S ANCESTRY.

He was the son of Caleb and Anne (Allen, of Christopher) Allen of Quidnessett in North Kingstown. Caleb was son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Huling) Allen. Jonathan was the son of John and — [the wife's name is not given]. He lived on Prudence. He was son of William,² son of William,¹ the first ancestor of the Prudence Allens. It seems strange that the sons and daughters' names should be given and the mother not mentioned. In the three first generations of this branch of Allens, the wife's name is, for some unexplained reason, withheld.

William was born in Wales, England, in 1640, and emigrated to this country in 1660.

ELDER ALLEN'S FAMILY.

He was married to Maria Spink, daughter of Nathaniel, April 6, 1820. Issue:

JULIA ELMA—born Feb. 23, 1821; married Thomas Noyes, South Kingstown; died Dec. 2, 1859. Regret we have not an account of her death.

LYDIA SPINK—born July 21, 1823; m. Lowell Pitcher, East Greenwich; died April 3, 1881, aged 57.

MARTHA ANN—born May 23, 1825; died June 11, 1835.

JONATHAN— " Dec. 31, 1826; " July 29, 1859.

THOMAS— " Jan. 29, 1828; " Sept. 5, 1835.

NATHANIEL SPINK—born April 16, 1831; m. — Tillinghast. Has one daughter Eva.

WILLIAM PENN—born Aug. 17, 1833; died Aug. 17, 1834.

THOMAS POINTER ALLEN—born May 23, 1836. Merchant in Providence.

JOSEPH WANTON—born July 3, 1839; died Sept. 16, 1843.

ONE LINE OF THE HASZARD FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY HON. JOHN B. PIERCE, TOWN CLERK OF NORTH KINGSTOWN.

THOMAS¹ HASZARD came to Portsmouth in colony of Rhode Island, the northern town of Aquidneck, with three children about the year 1639.

1. HANNAH,² married Stephen Wilcox.
2. MARTHA,² " Ichabod Potter.
3. ROBERT,² a boy four years of age.

Thomas Haszard married his second wife, Martha, the widow of Thomas Sheriffe of Portsmouth, about 1675, by whom he had no offspring. His will, signed August 6, 1677, is recorded in Portsmouth, in which he empowers "my loving wife, Martha Hazard, whole and sole executrix of all and every part of my estate." He was buried on the farm lying on the west shore of the island next north of Lawton's Valley, which farm is now occupied as an asylum for the poor of the town of Portsmouth.

ROBERT² HASZARD (Thomas¹), born in England 1635, came with his father to Portsmouth, R. I., was a deputy to the General Assembly 1664, was a juror and a commissioner in Portsmouth in 1670. In 1671 he purchased five hundred acres of land in Kingstown of the Pettaquamscutt purchasers, between Rose Hill and Sancatucket river, to which he permanently removed in 1695. His children were:

1. THOMAS,³ born 1658; admitted freeman in Portsmouth, 1684.
2. GEORGE,³ admitted freeman of the colony, 1696.
3. STEPHEN.³
4. ROBERT.³
5. JEREMIAH.³
6. MARY,³ born 1676; married John Robinson, Oct. 19, 1704; died 1722, aged 46 years. John Robinson, born 1677; died 1711, aged 34 years.

Robert² died possessed of a large property, and was buried by his eldest son in Portsmouth. (T. R. Hazard's Recollections of Olden Times, pages 181, 182, 183.)

JEREMIAH³ HASZARD (Robert,² Thomas¹), born April, 1675 ; died February 2, 1768. Married Sarah Smith, daughter of Jeremiah Smith ; born 1678 ; died March 12, 1765. Had

1. **MARY**,⁴ born March 16, 1699 ; died March 27, 1771.
2. **ANN**,⁴ born Feb. 28, 1701 ; m. John Browning ; died April 1, 1771.
3. **ROBERT**,⁴ born April 11, 1703 ; m. Patience Northup ; died Oct. 8, 1789.
4. **SARAH**,⁴ born Jan. 11, 1706 ; m. Robert Morey of Westerly, Oct. 24, 1728 ; died Feb. 19, 1796.
5. **MARTHA**,⁴ born Oct. 9, 1708 ; d. Aug. 24, 1771.
6. **HANNAH**, born April, 1714 ; m. — Watson ; d. Dec. 17, 1801.
7. **SUSANNAH**,⁴ born May, 1716 ; m. — Smith ; d. Nov. 20, 1780.

ROBERT⁴ HASZARD (Jeremiah,³ Robert,² Thomas¹), born April 11, 1703 ; married Patience Northup ; he died Dec. 8, 1789. Patience, his wife, born June 26, 1705 ; died March 3, 1787. Their children were :

1. **MARY**.⁵
2. **JEREMIAH**,⁵ was a freeman in 1750 ; died Nov. 27, 1805, aged 70 years.
3. **EPHRAIM**,⁵ died Aug. 28, 1825, in his 97th year.
4. **GIDEON**,⁵ died June 15, 1814, aged 77.

JEREMIAH⁵ HASZARD. No date of his birth is to be found—probably about 1729. He married, first, Ruth Potter (died Nov. 27, 1805, aged 76), by whom he had :

1. **JOHN**,⁶ born Aug. 3, 1749 ; died Nov. 26, 1832.
2. **ROBERT**,⁶ born Sept. 4, — ; went to Canada and never returned.
3. **ROWLAND**,⁶ born Jan. 2, —.

After the death of his first wife, Ruth Potter, he married, second, Mary Cole, daughter of John Cole, who was son of William Cole, and grandson of John Cole, Esq., who married Susannah Hutchinson, daughter of William and Ann Hutchinson his wife. Ann, after the death of her husband in 1643, removed to East Chester, New York, where she and her household of seventeen persons were murdered by the Indians. One only, Susannah, escaped, who, after being redeemed, married

John Cole of Boston in 1651, and they soon after settled in the Narragansett Country near what is now called the Hamilton Mills, formerly called Bissell's Mills.* Jeremiah² Hazard married probably about 1770 his second wife Mary Cole. She was born June 10, 1735, and died in 1805, by whom he had

WILBOR⁶ HAZARD, born Dec. 15, 1774; he married Mary Staunton, daughter of Benjamin Staunton of South Kingstown, in 1804; he died Feb. 14, 1827. Mary Staunton, his wife, born Dec. 14, 1786; died Oct. 15, 1876. They had

1. ANN,⁷ born Feb. 12, 1805; she married Samuel C. Cottrell, Dec. 26, 1831.
2. JEREMIAH,⁷ born Oct. 12, 1807; married Miss Zuber, of Mississippi, Feb. 1857; he died Dec. 17, 1868, in Miss.
3. RENEWED,⁷ born Feb. 22, 1808; married Edward Slocum, Dec. 8, 1833; died May 10, 1857.
4. MARY C.,⁷ born Sept. 25, 1810; married Benjamin Cottrell, 1837.
5. BENJAMIN S.,⁷ born Aug. 25, 1812; married, March 19, 1840, Charlotte (Cole) Atwood, daughter of Jeremiah and Izett Atwood of Warwick.
6. WILBUR,⁷ born Feb. 27, 1814; married Lydia S. Peirce, daughter of William and Abby (Sanford) Peirce, Dec. 25, 1843. He now lives on the homestead farm of his grandfather Jeremiah Hazard, and has within a few years with his brothers and sisters. Sold 10 acres of land which was given to his said grandfather by his great-great-grandfather Jeremiah,³ and a part of the original farm purchased by Jeremiah³ Hazard in 1714 of Samuel Sweet, called the Tom Pauge land, situated west of the Tower Hill road, more commonly called the Post Road, on which land Jeremiah³ Hazard and his family are buried.
7. RUTH S.,⁷ born April 29, 1817; married John C. Gardner, Oct. 1839, and settled in New York.
8. SUSAN,⁷ born June 10, 1819; died April 28, 1883.
9. SAMUEL,⁷ born Oct. 22, 1821; married May 10, 1847, Sarah Cole, daughter of the late William D. and Marcy Peirce Cole of Warwick; he died April 29, 1878.

* John Cole of Boston settled in Narragansett as early as 1663. Jeremiah³ Hazard bought and sold lands in the Pettaquamscutt purchase in 1702. April 18, 1707, Jeremiah³ Hazard and his wife Sarah sells land to William Browning.

10. DANIEL S.,⁷ born Jan. 26, 1824; married June 20, 1847, Hannah S. Congdon, daughter of Benj. S. and Mary Congdon of North Kingstown. They reside in Providence. He is a master builder and contractor.
11. WILLIAM C.,⁷ born Jan. 22, 1827. He lives in Oregon, where he settled in 1852 after prospecting in the gold mines of California, and report says he is quite wealthy.

EPHRAIM⁵ HAZARD (Robert,⁴ Jeremiah,³ Robert,² Thomas¹), born 1728; married Ann —; died Aug. 27, 1825. They had a son

EASTON,⁶ born Sept. 13, 1783, who married Charlotte Bissell, and their children were:

1. WILLET,⁷ born Nov. 23, 1803.
2. VARNUM,⁷ born Oct. 1, 1805; died Dec. 12, 1836.

GIDEON⁵ HAZARD (Robert,⁴ Jeremiah,³ Robert,² Thomas¹), born —; married Sarah, widow of Benj. Congdon. She was the daughter of Jonathan Chase. They had children:

1. EPHRAIM, jr.⁶
2. FREEBORN,⁶ died Aug. 29, 1831.
3. ROBERT.⁶
4. STEPHEN.⁶
5. ELIZABETH,⁶ born Dec. 7, 1795; married Joseph Hammond; died Oct. 20, 1868.

EPHRAIM⁶ HAZARD, JR., born Sept. 5, 1763; married, first, Hannah Updike, daughter of Richard Updike, by whom he had:

1. NANCY UPDIKE,⁷ born Nov. 19, 1786; married Henry Burlingame.
2. JAMES,⁷ born May 15, 1794; died aged 19 years.
3. HANNAH,⁷ born April 20, 1801; married Ezekiel Reynolds.

His wife Hannah Updike died June 22, 1808. He afterwards married Mary Smith, by whom he had:

1. MARY,⁷ born Aug. 21, 1810; she married Samuel Peirce, Feb. 21, 1830; he died Oct. 11, 1874.
2. LOUISA,⁷ born Nov. 24, 1814; she married Ezekiel G. Peirce; she died June 22, 1868.

Ephraim⁶ Hazard, jr., died April 23, 1836. His wife Mary Smith died May 29, 1835.

ROWLAND HAZARD⁶ (Jeremiah,⁵ Robert,⁴ Jeremiah,³ Robert,² Thomas¹). He married Elizabeth Hammond, daughter of William and Cloe Hammond. Their children were :

1. MARY.⁷
 2. ELIZABETH,⁷ married Nicholas Gardner of Exeter.
 3. RUTH,⁷ married Elisha R. Potter of South Kingstown. She is now living at Norwich, Conn., with her son William Potter, and is over 94 years old.
 4. ESTHER.⁷
 5. RODMAN,⁷ born 1797; died Aug. 10, 1842; married first, Deborah Congdon, second Martha Congdon. By his first wife he had :
 1. SARAH C.,⁸ born Aug. 2, 1823; married John Maglone of North Kingstown, who was State Senator from North Kingstown for the years 1880 and 1881.
 2. THOMAS,⁸ born 1825. He was killed by falling into a cider mill when in operation at Wickford in the fall of 1831.
 3. ELIZABETH H.,⁸ born Nov. 24, 1827; married Alfred Gardner. She died June 6, 1870; he now lives near the Silver Spring Mill.
 4. Twins, both boys, died soon after birth in 1831.
- By his second wife he had :
5. GEORGE THOMAS,⁸ born Aug. 31, 1833; he died Aug. 26, 1852.

ROBERT⁶ HAZARD, son of Gideon,⁵ had sons :

1. PELEG.⁷ He married a Northup.
2. STEPHEN.⁷ Married Susan, daug. Freeborn.
3. EDWARD.⁷

FREEBORN⁶ HAZARD, son of Gideon,⁵ had :

1. STAUNTON.⁷
2. ROBERTSON.⁷
3. SUSAN.⁷ She married, first, Stephen Hazard; second, Caleb Cranston Hazard, son of John known as "Smelt Ware John."

ROBERTSON,⁷ son of Freeborn,⁶ married Elizabeth —, by whom he had :

1. BENJAMIN.⁸
2. LOUIS.⁸
3. MARY.⁸ She married John Q. A. Gardner.
4. SALLY.⁸ She married Geo. Willis.

JOHN⁶ HAZARD, (Jeremiah,⁵ Robert,⁴ Jeremiah,³ Robert,² Thomas¹). He married, first, Abby Boss, by whom he had :

1. GEORGE,⁷ born —; died —; married Henrietta Freeborn.
2. JOHN BOSS,⁷ born Feb. 17, 1778; died May 28, 1848. His wife, Mary Potter, born Aug. 31, 1774; died Oct. 21, 1838.
3. RUTH,⁷ born —; died —; married Daniel Bates first, John Buckover second, — Mitchell third.
4. SARAH,⁷ born —; died —; married Elisha Gardner.
5. PATIENCE,⁷ born Jan. 30, 1784; died March 3, 1869; married William Battey, jr., Nov. 5, 1802. Wm. Battey, jr., born June 19, 1782; died Sept. 28, 1857.
6. MARY,⁷ born —; died —; married Henry Chapel first, Edward Alb second, Shedrack Card third.
7. ABBY BOSS,⁷ born June 24, 1789; died Feb. 21, 1864; married Elisha B. Johnson.
8. HANNAH,⁷ born 1790; died Nov. 1840, in her 51st year; married Benjamin Hammond.
9. JEREMIAH,⁷ born Oct. 10, 1792; died Oct. 19, 1878; married Harriet Moore: born Sept. 25, 1797; died Aug. 19, 1872.
10. CATHERINE,⁷ born 1796; died Oct. 16, 1876; married Edward Carr.

And by his second wife Sarah Cranston (born Oct. 17th, 1761; died —;) he had:

11. CALEB CRANSTON,⁷ born June 24, 1804; married, first, —, second, Susan Hazard.
12. BETSY,⁷ born May 24, 1809; married James Hight.

Children of John Boss Hazard and Mary Potter his wife:

1. GEORGE POTTER,⁸ born Oct. 19, 1809.
2. ANTHONY,⁸ born Feb. 6, 1811.
3. JOHN,⁸ born May 22, 1812; died July 2, 1845.
4. ROBERT,⁸ born Aug. 28, 1813.

John⁶ Hazard, son of Jeremiah,⁵ lived near Hammond's Mill, formerly known as the Snuff Mill of Gilbert Stewart, ancestor of the renowned painter, on the land given to Robert⁴ Hazard⁵ and Patience his wife by Mr. Benjamin Northup, who was uncle to the wife Patience, by free deed of gift dated Nov. 17, 1747.

I am indebted to Thos. R. Hazard, Esq., Wilkins Updike, Esq., and the late lamented Judge Elisha R. Potter, for facts contained in their printed volumes for what my account gives relating to Thomas¹ Hazard, the first settler in this colony,

and his son Robert,² of the first and second generations of the Hazard family. My own research commences with Jeremiah³ Haszard, son of Robert,² Thomas.¹ After searching the "Recollections of Olden Times," by Thomas R. Haszard, thoroughly and finding nothing of Jeremiah³ more than he was the fifth and youngest son of Robert,² I gave my attention to the old and dilapidated Land and Probate Records of Old Kingstown in the Narragansett country, and soon found Jeremiah³ Haszard purchased in 1714 a large tract of land on Ridge-hill (so-called) of Samuel Sweet, which land has been handed down by each successive generation by deed and will to the present generations, the last having been sold by the widow of the late Robertson Haszard in 1872 to Thomas M. Rounds, Esq. of Providence; and the 10 acres, on a part of which is the burial ground of the Jeremiah³ Haszard who first purchased this tract of land from Samuel Sweet, was conveyed by deed for the first time by the heirs of Wilbur⁶ Hazard to Hazard Burlingame a few years since, and is now owned by the heirs of said Hazard Burlingame, a descendant on his mother's side of the original purchaser, Jeremiah³ Hazard. Much of my collections are without date, for which fault I must ask of the readers of this sketch their pardon. I give dates where they could be obtained, all the records of North Kingstown and the old records of Kingstown having been damaged by fire in 1870.

JOHN B. PEIRCE.

— SITE OF THE AYLESWORTH HOUSE.—The site of this house, the first habitation of the Aylesworths in Kingstowne, was in Quidnessett, on the south side of the pine grove close to the wall, about 40 rods west from the road leading through Quidnessett Neck north and south, and about the same distance north of a road leading from the above-mentioned road west to the main or post-road. The land is now owned by a Mr. Hunt. The chimney and foundation of said house are now faintly discernable.

**A LIST OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF THE
TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN.**

*From records in the Town Clerk's office. Arranged by the
Editor from MS. notes furnished by the Hon. George C.
Cross, Town Clerk of Charlestown.*

A.

Ares Ezra, of Joseph and Mary ; Feb. 23, 1774.
 " Solomon, " " May 17, 1775.
 " Mary, " " Apr. 9, 1777.
 " Abigail, " " Nov. 18, 1779.
 " Silas, " " Apr. 1, 1782.
 Austin Joseph, of David and Dinah ; Feb. 1, 1731.
 " Martha, " " Dec. 7, 1733.
 " Mary, " " Sept. 5, 1735.
 " Dinah, " " Jan. 8, 1738.
 " David, " " July 21, 1740.
 " Mercey, " " Jan. 16, 1743.

B.

Babcock Welcome B., son of Jared ; Nov. 22, 1819.
 " Daniel L., " " June 19, 1822.
 " Elias L., " " Dec. 9, 1829.
 Bartlett Leander, son of Dr John ; Nov. 26, 1777.
 " Paschal Paoli, " " Nov. 2, 1779.
 " Susannah, " " Feb. 25, 1777.
 Bassett William, born June 2, 1703.
 " Experience, his wife, Dec. 15, 1702.
 " Mary, of William and Experience ; Mar. 24, 1735.
 " Martha, " " Aug. 22, 1737.
 " Lettise, " " Mar. 19, 1740.
 " Sarah, " " Mar. 18, 1744.
 " James, " " Mar. 18, 1744.
 Boss Richard, of Jeremiah and Martha ; Feb. 26, 1724.
 " Edward, " " Apr. 20, 1725.

Boss Susannah, of Jeremiah and Martha ; Feb. 9, 1728.			
"	Jeremiah,	"	May 17, 1729.
"	Martha,	"	Feb. 12, 1731.
"	Peter,	"	Sept. 30, 1732.
"	Joseph,	"	Mar. 2, 1734.
"	John,	"	Oct. 14, 1735.
"	Hannah,	"	Oct. 11, —
Braman Free love, of Benjamin and Martha ; Dec. 9, 1729.			
Browning William, of John and Annie (of John); Dec. 1, 1755.			
"	Annie,	"	May 6, 1757.
"	Ruth,	"	Feb. 9, 1759.
"	John,	"	Jan. 1, 1761.
"	Ephraim,	"	Jan. 16, 1763.
Burdick James, of Ephraim and Anna ; Dec. 17, 1766.			
"	Anna,	"	Feb. 20, 1768.
"	Ruth,	"	Oct. 11, 1769.
"	Benjamin,	"	June 18, 1772.
"	James, jun., of James ; Mar. 8, 1790.		
"	Edith,	"	Apr. 11, 1793.
"	Joshua R.,	"	July 14, 1794.
"	Nancy,	"	July 10, 1796.
"	Isaiah,	"	Sept. 28, 1799.
"	Prudence,	"	Apr. 23, 1802.
"	Wealthy,	"	May 9, 1805.
"	Sally,	"	Apr. 3, 1809.
"	Ephraim,	"	Apr. 6, 1812.

C.

Champlain Thankful, of John ; Nov. 10, 1756.			
"	John,	"	July 10, 1759.
"	Hannah,	"	Nov. 29, 1763.
"	Thankful, of John and Hannah ; July 9, 1782.		
"	Sarah,	"	Sept. 30, 1785.
"	John,	"	Oct. 11, 1787.
"	Mary,	"	Nov. 30, 1788.
"	Hannah,	"	Nov. 5, 1790.
Clarke William, born		May 27, 1673.	

Clarke	Hannah (Knight), his wife,	Apr. 3, 1680.
"	William, of William and Hannah ;	Aug. 26, 1701.
"	Jonathan, " "	Oct. 18, 1702.
"	Hannah, " "	Sept. 8, 1704.
"	Thomas, " "	Mar. 13, 1706.
"	Ruth, " "	July 15, 1708.
"	Robert, " "	Oct. 28, 1710.
"	Judith, " "	Aug. 8, 1712.
"	Elisha, " "	July 10, 1714.
"	Caleb, " "	July 20, 1716.
"	James, of William and Rebecca ;	Aug. 3, 1732.
"	Ann, " " (prob.)	Feb. 15, 1734.
"	Hannah, " "	Feb. 15, 1734.
"	William, " "	Feb. 19, 1736.
"	Gideon, " "	Oct. 15, 1738.
"	Ruth, " "	Jan. 22, 1742.
"	Peter, " "	Apr. 18, 1745.
"	Jonathan, of Jonathan and Tabitha ;	Dec. 17, 1739.
"	Abraham, " "	Mar. 29, 1731.
"	Josiah, " "	July 14, 1742.
"	Almy, of Simeon ;	Aug. 23, 1737.
"	Thankful, " "	Feb. 23, 1738.
"	Elisha, of Elisha and Judeth ;	Mar. 5, 1741.
"	Robert, " "	Apr. 9, 1742.
"	Benjamin, of Ichabod and Mary ;	Dec. 5, 1773.
"	John, of Simeon ;	Sept. 4, 1786.
"	Stephen, " "	Sept. 10, 1789.
"	Henry, " "	May 17, 1792.
"	Simeon, " "	Sept. 22, 1801.
"	Jabez, " "	Jan. 8, 1806.
Collins	John, of John and Mehitabel ;	Apr. 13, 1745.
"	Susannah, " "	Feb. 16, 1747.
"	Amos, " "	July 27, 1749.
"	Benjamin, " "	Sept. 16, 1751.
"	Samuel, " "	Apr. 24, 1754.
"	Sarah, " "	Dec. 6. 1756.

- Collins Jedediah, of James and Hannah ; Mar. 25, 1808.
 " Sarah, " " Dec. 30, 1809.
 " Esther, " " Dec. 4, 1811.
 " Elkanah B. " " Feb. 26, 1814.
 " Lucy A., " " Apr. 25, 1820.
 " Anna S., " " Feb. 3, 1822.
- Congdon James 3d, of James and Silence ; July 23, 1732.
 " Benjamin, " " Oct. 23, 1733.
 " Margaret, " " June 7, 1735.
 " Gideon, " " Mar. 10, 1737.
 " Joseph, " " Jan. 30, 1739.
 " Christopher, " " Nov. 9, 1740.
 " Stephen, " " June 26, 1743.
 " Margaret, of John and Sarah ; Aug. 6, 1741.
 " James, " " Mar. 4, 1742 ; died
 July 2, 1746.
 " Sarah, wife of above John ; died Nov. 8, 1743.
 " " (Hoxsie), of John and Mary ; born Sept. 13,
 1731.
 " James, of John and Sarah (2d wife) ; Oct. 13, 1747.
 " Joseph, " " " Oct. 13, 1749.
 " Sarah, " " " Mar. 12, 1752.
 " Isaac, " " " Dec. 16, 1754 ;
 " died June 14, 1758.
 " Mary, " " " Dec. 4, 1756.
 " Catherine, " " " Mar. 31, 1759.
 " Martha, " " " Apr. 5, 1761.
 " Penelope, " " " Apr. 5, 1761.
 " Mary, " " " died June 26, 1763.
 " Mary 2d, " " " Nov. 30, 1763.
 " Frances, " " " Mar. 9, 1771.
 " John, " " " Jan. 29, 1773.
 " Sarah, " " " died June 3, 1774.
 " Peleg C., of Joseph and Mary ; Oct. 30, 1776.
 " Benjamin, " " " Nov. 6, 1778 ; died
 May 23, 1788.

- Crary Joseph, of Oliver and Hopestill ; Jan. 25, 1757.
 " Christopher, " " June 24, 1759.
- Crandall Zilpha, of Caleb and Patience ; July 15, 1767.
 " Benjamin, " " Nov. 10, 1769.
 " Mary, " " Nov. 16, 1771.
 " Amie, " " Nov. 16, 1771.
 " Nathan, " " Oct. 20, 1773.
 " Elizabeth, of James and Elizabeth ; Aug. 8, 1769.
 " Damarius, " " July 26, 1776.
 " Hannah, of Jesse and Zilpha ; Sept. 17, 1778.
 " Polly, " " Apr. 21, 1780.
 " Jesse, " " Oct. 22, 1781.
 " Potter, " " July 18, 1783.
 " Asa, " " Feb. 17, 1787.
 " Member, of Gideon and Judea ; Apr. 28, 1783.
- Cross Peleg, born Dec. 6, 1723 ; died Dec. 27, 1812.
 " Mary, wife of Peleg ; born July 30, 1735 ; died May 27, 1812.
 " Mary, of Peleg and Mary ; May 1, 1755.
 " Thankful, " " Sept. 7, 1757.
 " Peleg, " " June 24, 1759.
 " Mercy, " " Apr. 28, 1761.
 " Anna, " " Dec. 8, 1763.
 " Ruhamah, " " July 27, 1767.
 " Ruth, of Samuel and Annie ; Feb. 20, 1763.
 " Dorcas, " " Feb. 15, 1765.
 " Martha, " " Mar. 17, 1767.
 " Elizabeth, of Edward and Elizabeth ; Jan. 9, 1764.
 " Mary, of Peleg, jun., and Cotey ; Nov. 29, 1781.
 " Sarah, " " Mar. 31, 1783.
 " Peleg, " " Dec. 17, 1784.
 " Cotey, " " Dec. 26, 1786.
 " Anna, " " Mar. 26, 1789.
 " John C., " " Mar. 21, 1791.
 " Nathaniel L., " " Mar. 26, 1793.
 " Benjamin C., " " May 19, 1795.

Cross Joseph H.,	of Peleg, jun., and Cotey ;	May 28, 1797.
" Celia,	" "	May 31, 1800.
" George W.,	" "	Oct. 22, 1802.
" James F.,	of Charles and Martha B.;	Dec. 3, 1843.
" Carrie E.,	" "	July 22, 1845.
" Mary A.,	" "	Dec. 8, 1846.
" William F.,	" "	Sept. 10, 1850.
" Frank P.,	" "	Apr. 10, 1853.
" George C.,	" "	June 27, 1855.

Present Town Clerk.

D.

Devoll William W., of David S. and Mary C.; July 28, 1841.
Dodge Elizabeth, of Joseph and Mary ; July 19, 1744.

E.

Eanos Joseph, jun., of Joseph and Margaret ; June 10, 1718.
" Mercy, " " Nov. 1, 1720.
" Margaret, " " Oct. 25, 1728.
" Benjamin, " " Feb. 26, 1732.
" Hannah, " " Apr. 7, 1736.
" Amie, " " July 30, 1738.
" Mercy, of Joseph, jun., and Keziah ; Sept. 1, 1739.

Edwards Joseph, of Daniel and Lois ; Nov. 13, 1782.
" William, " " May 1, 1787.
" Nancy, " " Jan. 20, 1789.
" Daniel, " " Oct. 8, 1798.
" John, " " Sept. 18, 1801.

F.

Foster Mary, of Caleb and Elizabeth ; May 5, 1738.
" Dorcas, " " Mar. 29, 1740.
" Caleb, " " Jan. 18, 1741.
Franklin Elizabeth R., of Abel and Anna ; (Groton, Ct.) on
Dec. 28, 1773.
Fry Mary E., of James ; Apr. 28, 1839.
" Martha S., " Oct. 21, 1842.

G.

- Greenman Silas, of Edward and Sarah ; June 11, 1724.
 " Margaret, " " Oct. 17, 1725.
 " Abigail, " " Nov. 21, 1727.
 " Edward, " " Mar. 9, 1731.
 " Catherine, " " Aug. 18, 1732.
 " Mary, " " Apr. 12, 1735.
 " Prudence, " " Oct. 28, 1736.
 " Chloe, " " Apr. 8, 1739.
 " Nathan, " " Feb. 21, 1740.
 " Hannah, of Silas and Sarah ; Aug. 4, 1753.
 " Mary, " " June 26, 1755.
 " Timothy, " " Mar. 22, 1757.
 " Sarah, " " Sept. 1, 1760.
- Greene Amos, of Amos and Amie ; Mar. 25, 1741.
 " William, " " Feb. 13, 1743.
 " Hannah, " " May 7, 1746.
 " Elizabeth, " " Aug. 17, 1748.
 " Ruth, " " May 17, 1751.
 " John, " " Aug. 13, 1754.
 " Amie, " " Sept. 14, 1756.
 " Dorcas, of Braddock ; Dec. 7, 1786.
 " Hazard, " " Oct. 22, 1789.
 " Edward L., " " Dec. 28, 1794.
 " Elizabeth —, wife of Edward L.; Nov. 2, 1796.
 " Martha E., of Edward L. and Elizabeth ; Apr. 17,
 1823.
 " Mary A., " " Oct. 15, 1824.
 " Mary A. K., " " Oct. 11, 1826.
 " Ruth E., " " Aug. 9, 1828.
 " Almira F., " " Aug. 2, 1830.
 " Martha J., " " Mar. 12, 1822.
 " Mariah L., " " May 10, 1834.
 " Hannah A., " " Jan. 9, 1837.
 " Dorcas D. B., " " June 7, 1840.
 " Braddock C., of Nathan ; Apr. 27, 1827.

Griffith George, of Philip and Elizabeth ; Aug. 30, 1743.

Grinnell Susannah, of Daniel and Jane ; Dec. 24, 1734.

“ Jane, “ “ May 30, 1736.

H.

Hall Hannah, of Rhodes and Hannah ; Dec. 6, 1777.

“ Elizabeth, “ “ Jan. 9, 1781.

“ Rhodes, “ “ Aug. 16, 1784.

“ Lydia, “ “ Mar. 23, 1786.

“ Thankful, “ “ May 5, 1789.

“ Doreas, “ “ Aug. 6, 1792.

“ Joseph, “ “ died Apr. 17, 1788.

Harvey William, of William ; Dec. 5, 1747.

“ Solomon, “ “ Nov. 5, 1749.

Hazard William Wanton, of Brenton and Ann ; Mar. 11, 1810.

Hicks, Ephraim, of Elizabeth ; Jan. 15, 1744.

Hiscox Arnold, jun.; July 15, 1818.

“ Anna, “ “ Mar. 29, 1821.

Hoxsie Sarah, of Joseph and Mary ; Sept. 17, 1731.

“ Joseph, jun., “ “ May 8, 1733.

“ Deborah, “ “ May 23, 1735.

“ Mary, “ “ June 26, 1737.

“ Barnabas, of Stephen and Elizabeth ; Nov. 1, 1735.

“ Stephen, “ “ May 8, 1738.

“ Elizabeth, “ “ July 13, 1740.

“ Edward, “ “ Jan. 19, 1742.

“ Hannah, “ “ Jan. 7, 1744.

“ Benjamin, jun., of Benjamin and Sarah ; Mar. 14, 1742.

“ Bathsheba, “ “ Nov. 13, 1744.

“ Sarah, “ “ Oct. 22, 1746.

“ Ann, “ “ Aug. 3, 1748.

“ Mary, “ “ July 5, 1750.

“ Sarah, mother of above children ; May 9, 1722 ; died
July 11, 1750.

“ Sarah, of Benjamin and Mary (2d wife) ; July 25,
1753.

“ Thomas, “ “ “ Feb. 13, 1755.

Hoxsie	Gideon, of Gideon and Dorcas ;	July 11, 1752.
"	Martha, " "	Sept. 6, 1754.
"	Peleg, " "	Sept. 15, 1756.
"	Mary, of Stephen, jun., and Elizabeth ;	Dec. 8, 1767.
"	Lodowick, " "	Dec. 22, 1769.
"	Luke, " "	Oct. 14, 1771.
"	John, " "	Aug. 12, 1773.
"	Solomon, " "	Aug. 2, 1778.
"	Ruth, " "	Feb. 18, 1784.
"	Lucy, of Peleg and Lucy ;	Mar. 29, 1779.
"	Peleg, " "	May 17, 1780.
"	Dorcas, " "	Mar. 30, 1782.
"	John, " "	Mar. 12, 1784.
"	Esther, " "	May 15, 1785.
"	Zebulon, " "	May 22, 1787.
"	Manah, " "	June 7, 1789.
"	Ichabod, " "	Aug. 30, 1791.
"	Hannah B., " "	Apr. 7, 1793.
"	Hazard, of Thomas and Mary ;	June 17, 1782.
"	Mary, " "	Apr. 28, 1786.
"	Benjamin, of Capt. Hazard and Cloe ;	Nov. 2, 1807.
"	Mary, " "	Jan. 18, 1810.
"	Lydia A., " "	Aug. 27, 1811.
"	Gordon H., " "	Mar. 24, 1813;
President of Town Council, 1882.		
"	Thomas S., of Capt. Hazard and Cloe ;	Feb. 27, 1815.
"	Abbie C., " "	July 2, 1818.
"	Sarah S., " "	Sept. 14, 1820.
"	Samuel B., " "	Oct. 9, 1824.

J.

Johnson Stephen ; Mar. 25, 1704.

"	Susannah, wife of Stephen ;	Oct. 4, 1709.
"	Ezekiel, of Stephen and Susannah ;	Oct. 23, 1728.
"	Stephen, " "	Sept. 24, 1730.
"	Elizabeth, " "	Jan. 25, 1732.

Johnson Mary,	of Stephen and Susannah ;	May 24, 1735.
" Susannah,	" "	Nov. 18, 1737.
" Sarah,	" "	Nov. 22, 1740.
" Stephen,	" "	Mar. 17, 1744.
" Hannah,	" "	Mar. 29, 1747.
" Joseph,	of Joseph and Mary ;	Apr. 17, 1730.
" Judeth,	of Joseph ;	Apr. 17, 1740.
" John,	" "	Jan. 23, 1743.
" Mary,	" "	Feb. 13, 1745.
" Manuel,	" "	Feb. 3, 1746.
" Michael,	" "	Apr. 6, 1752.
" Job,	" "	Mar. 2, 1755.
" Jane,	" "	July 29, 1757.
" Joseph,	of Joseph and Judeth ;	Mar. 19, 1763.
" Benjamin,	" "	Oct. 12, 1764.
" Eliphal,	" "	Sept. 10, 1766.

(To be continued.)

SHIPBUILDING IN NARRAGANSETT.

BY JOSEPH PEACE HAZARD, OF THE "CASTLE," NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

COMPARATIVELY few persons are now living who remember the late Captain John Aldrich Saunders, a man of excellent character, and ingenuity as a shipwright. He suggested numerous improvements that culminated in the first "*three-masted schooner*" that was ever built, at least that we have any account of. The fact that the origin of this class of vessels, now so numerous, has been ascribed to him during a period of about fifty years, seems to warrant his right to it.

Such a benefactor to commerce that is so great a civilizer of mankind, ought not to be left out without a record. A brief mention of some of the circumstances of his life may lead to a more just and comprehensive one.

He was born at Shadwic Weir (now Niantic), near Pawcatuck Bridge (now Westerly), Rhode Island, in 1786; and died at Tower Hill, South Kingstown, R. I., in March 1832.

He appears to have devoted himself to boat-building from boyhood, and to have discovered that the American sycamore—buttonwood—that is nearly valueless for other purposes, is the best wood for keels that New England affords, and to have used and tested it accordingly. Living when large vessels were not required, he built craft of light draught and tonnage only, at locations and places as follows:

In 1809, he built at his father's house near Dorrville, and five miles from Westerly, his first vessel, a fishing sloop, which he named the "CATHERINE." She was 25 tons burden, and was built for his own use, but was afterwards sold to Peter Tebo for \$500.00 in specie. His wife Catherine spun yarn, tow, and linen, and his sister Lydia wove it into cloth, when it was sent to New London to be cut and made into sails. With his own hands he shaped the tools which he used in shaping the hull. It was rolled on huge wheels to Pawcatuck river, distant some five miles. With it he removed his family to Newport, where he had better facilities for building. He located his shipyard on Audley Clarke's wharf, near the present Perry Mill estate. After selling the Catherine, he took the money to build his second boat the "KING-FISHER," a fishing sloop of about 30 tons, the keel of which was laid in this yard. This vessel was launched in 1811. She was a very good sailing vessel, and he commanded it himself. He brought fish from Nantucket to New Haven and Providence markets. During the year 1812 she was chartered by Rouse Babcock of Westerly, to take a load of goods from Newport to Westerly. She sailed out of Newport with a strong breeze, but before she reached Brenton's Reef the wind died out and she was becalmed. The English man-of-war "Orpheus" lay off Brenton's Reef, and, seeing the helpless sloop, sent a barge and captured her. She was taken alongside and unloaded, the sailors feasting on gingerbread which they found in her cargo. Being too

small to take to Halifax, Captain Saunders and his crew were set at liberty. Phillip Tappen, observing this sight, supposed Captain Saunders was trading with the English, and consequently complained of him. He (Captain Saunders) was set ashore on Martha's Vineyard, and his vessel sold in Nantucket that same day. Phillip Tappen was shot. Captain Saunders reached mainland by an Indian canoe, and plodded his way homeward on foot to Westerly, whither he had removed his family a short time before—his vessel gone, and not a cent of money in his pocket, and all the clothes he had in the world were on his back. Thus disabled, he built small vessels for a while, and about 1813 he removed to South Kingstown.

On the training lot, at the foot of Tower Hill, he built his first centre-board vessel that was ever built in this section of the country or in Rhode Island. She was called the "DOLPHIN," and was his third vessel. Though but few vessels are built these days without centre-boards, this vessel was a wonder on account of it. Captain Saunders run it himself a while general freighting, and then sold her to Adam States, of Stonington, Conn. He took half the price in stoneware, which he sold afterwards in Newport market.

His fourth vessel was the "EAGLE," a sloop built on the training lot for John Jay Watson in the year 1814. She was used in the general freighting business at the pier that Mr. Watson had just founded and built on the east side of Boston Neck, where he had a valuable farm, and was about a mile north of the south point of that neck of land. This pier was afterwards destroyed by the great gale of September 23d, 1815. Mr. Watson sold his sloop to a party in Wickford, R. I.

The "EAGLE" was the second of the nine vessels Captain Saunders built on the training lot above-named about two miles west of "Watson's Pier," and on the west side of Pettesquamscutt or Narrow River, and a little north of what is now the Central Bridge, one of the three bridges that spans this river. This bridge was built entirely from timber taken from the ship "Wampoa," and planked from her sides. It was built by

John Jay Watson, and devoted gratuitously to the use of the public. This training lot extends from the river bank back to the foot of Tower Hill.

Captain Edwin Saunders (a son of the shipwright) built a house a little south of the training lot in 1838, and is now living therein at this date (1882).

This training lot was the scene of the execution of the famous murderer, Capt. Thomas Carter, of Newport, R. I., who was hung in gibbets, April 14, 1751, for treacherously assassinating his benefactor Jackson, and merely for the sake of a small sum of money—the site of the murder being marked by a white stone that is in the wall that marks the west side of the highway, and about a third of a mile north of the present "Tower Hill Heights House," near Narrow River Cove, anciently called "Mumford's Cove."

The fifth vessel was the "COMMERCE," built by a stock company at first, and was worn out in service at the pier. She was a centre-board vessel, and was built in 1815 on the training lot for Joseph Congdon, then lessee of the "*Original Narragansett Pier*" that was first built by John Robinson about the year 1750, and is what is now known as the "NORTH PIER" in contradistinction from the "SOUTH PIER" that was first built by Joshua Champlain in the years 1847-48, and which now belongs to Rowland and John N. Hazard, and is the steamboat landing as well as the railroad terminus, and therefore a place of considerable commercial importance.

At the time of the building of this centre-board vessel "COMMERCE," the old *Narragansett Pier* had just been destroyed by the great gale of Sept. 23d, 1815, and belonged to Rowland Hazard of "DALECARIA HOUSE," that is near to and south-east from Peace Dale, of which he was proprietor at that time.

As early as A. D. 1820, when there were not a dozen dwellings on the road for some three miles between Sugar Loaf Hill and Watson's Corner, on the road leading west from Tower Hill, the above-named Rowland Hazard used frequently to re-

mark that persons then living would see this route a continuous village, a connection that has been verified by the past.

Previous to the building of the "NONSUCH" by Capt. Saunders in 1820, "pirogues," a vessel with no centre-board but lee-boards instead, were plenty. These vessels were of light draught, and were furnished with the lee-board one on each side of the deck, and used only when sailing to the windward, and always on the lee side, so that it was necessary to change the lee-board every tack,—that is, when the pirogue "*makes a tack*" the lee side changes, so that one has to be taken in on deck and the other cast overboard and properly adjusted by means of a rope, involving no little trouble and labor.

Captain Saunders had constructed the "COMMERCE" with a water-tight casing or sheath that extended from the deck downward to and through the keel of the vessel. In this sheath a sectional centre-board was suspended that required no further attention than to loose the rope that held it entirely within the sheath, excepting when head winds required its use as a temporary keel. In the "COMMERCE" this movable keel was made in three different portions, so that one, two, or all three could be lowered. It was soon discovered that the three united in one would work better, and the change was therefore made. The celebrated "Nailer Tom" did the iron-work about the keel, sheath, etc., when this change was made.

His sixth vessel was the "DOLPHIN," a fishing smack, built on the training lot in 1816 for a Mr. Harris, of New London, Conn.

His seventh vessel was the "DOLPHIN," a small sloop, built on the training lot for parties unknown.

His eighth vessel was the sloop SALLY, built at Newport on Thomas Dennis' wharf for Capt. Williams. She was 60 tons burden, and went to South America in the year 1817.

The ninth was the RISING SUN, a sloop of 60 tons, built at Old Narragansett Pier for himself in 1819; was for general freighting, and the Captain run her himself until he sold her.

The tenth was the NARRAGANSETT, a sloop of 35 tons burden.

She was built at the South Ferry, and owned there two years, when she was sold to Capt. Fish of Newport, who ran her to North Carolina freighting. She was built in 1820 for freighting to Newport and Providence.

The Hon. E. R. Potter, of Little Rest (Kingston), owned the South Ferry estate at this time, and from him his son James B. M. Potter inherited it.

Besides a sloop for freighting purposes to and from Providence, etc., two passenger ferry boats were required, and of sufficient size to carry vehicles, horses, cattle, sheep, etc. These boats were open but very staunch, and of about a dozen tons burden, with a forecastle.

As late as 1840 this ferry was an important one; and up to about the year 1800 there was, besides this South Ferry, a North Ferry about a mile and a half further north.

His eleventh vessel was the sloop *HARRIET*, of 120 tons, built in the year 1821 for himself, on the shore of the Pettequamscutt river, north of the upper bridge, on the glebe shore directly in line with the house. The Glebe was the parsonage house of the Narragansett Church, a lovely residence, and beautifully situated among a garden of shrubbery, etc. It was once occupied by the Rev. James McSparran, D.D., an Episcopal missionary from Scotland.

The *Harriet*, under command of Capt. Dayton, sailed from Newport in the autumn of 1821 for a southern port. She grounded on Hatteras Shoals, where the captain and crew took to the boats, thus abandoning her and giving her up for lost. The wind shifted, however, and the tide rising, the *Harriet* drifted from the shoal, and was so discovered by a pilot-boat and brought into port in good condition—but lost to Capt. Saunders by virtue of a claim for salvage, etc., while at the same time the insurance upon her was forfeited under the plea of “unwarrantable abandonment.”

The twelfth vessel was the *ALBANY*, a sloop of 120 tons, built in the year 1822 for Capt. William New, of Newport, for an Albany packet. The *Albany* was built about a mile north

of the Glebe, at the head of the beautiful little salt lake that makes the head of the Pettasquamscutt river, into which flows a little stream known as the Silver Spring stream, and anciently as Mattatuxet, and only a little west of the mouth of the same the keel of the Albany was laid.

This stream affords a fine smelting weir, where this delicate little fish was sold for thirty cents a peck as late as 1830, but are now worth eight times that price. It also affords water-power for a grist mill that was known as "Hammond's Mill," but in olden times as the "Snuff Mill," and known by this latter name as late as 1830.

The miller's house is close by—an ancient affair, but in good condition—a plain house, but of ample dimensions—and of two stories, besides the ample garret room that is afforded by the gambrel roof.

In a small and unpretending room (north-east corner of the house) upon the first floor of this dwelling, the great American portrait-painter Gilbert Charles Stuart was born Dec. 3, 1755, died in Newport, R. I., July 28, 1825.

The locality of Narragansett was a very secluded one at that time, and continued to be such as late as 1840, and that of the Snuff Mill particularly so; hence probably the fact that Narragansett ever had its refugees, and as late as 1840.

The Snuff Mill was secluded in a particular degree: A house carpenter named Whaley, apparently of a retiring disposition, lived and died in that locality, and by many supposed to be the regicide judge of that name, but incorrectly. His descendants are worthy citizens of Narragansett to-day.

A family of Minturns lived a mile or so south of the Snuff Mill a century ago, several descendants of whom have become distinguished merchants of New York City, and equally so for their generosity of character and personal grace and beauty.

On the eastern shore of this same little lake is the "Willet estate," originally owned by Captain Thomas Willett, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1629. He was a Puritan worthy who receives honorable mention in Prince's New England

History, and of whom an interesting incident, illustrating his influence with the Indians, is told in "Morton's Memorial." He lived on friendly terms with his Baptist neighbors, and remembered a Baptist minister in his will. He was the first Mayor of New York, and twice sustained that office, which was also filled by his descendant, Col. Warinus Willett, who served in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Willett's grandson Francis Willett inherited the Boston Neck estate, on which he planted a park of 50 acres of oak, hickory, and chestnut, though at that time the entirety of New England was little better than a vast forest of superabundant timber, and generally regarded as a nuisance, inasmuch as it was worthless excepting so far as it had been rendered otherwise by the great labor in evidence to its disencumbrance thereof.

This was no doubt the first forest (in forest land thus far) that was planted on this continent, though an example worthy of imitation.

It was cut off about the year 1850, and is now reproducing itself, and now more profit to its proprietor than under tillage. It abounded in rabbits, squirrels, partridges, to the period of cutting off, and probably with many other animals at an earlier period.

Thomas B. Hazard, who died in Peace Dale in 1845 (Sept. 28), aged nearly 90 years, remembered that a wolf (and he thought the last one) was killed in this vicinity during his boyhood.

Each of these brothers Willett was elected Mayor of New York, and one of these its first, as was George Hazard, also of Narragansett, that of Newport when it became a city in 1784, after which it relapsed into a town again, and remained so until 1853, when it again became a city, with George H. Calvert, a distinguished amateur critic of Philadelphia, for its second Mayor.

On the same easterly side of this charming sheet of water, and adjoining the Willett estate on the south, was the homestead estate of Rowland Robinson, who died there in 1806,

aged 87 years, and is laid in the family vault, which is in perfect condition to-day. This estate extended to the western shore of Narragansett Bay. A portion of his large house is now standing and in use. The apartment in which he entertained Gen. Lafayette and other French officers in our Revolutionary War may still be seen much in the same condition as he left them.

This easterly portion of Narragansett has been a *cul-de-sac* up to the opening of the Providence and Stonington Railroad in 1837, but unless important climatic changes intervene there will be, no doubt as early as 1950, a railway from Wickford to Point Judith Lighthouse via Narrow River Valley and Narragansett Pier, and its entire region, including both the east and west shores of Boston Neck, will be studded with numerous villas, residences, and hotels.

His thirteenth vessel was the "NONSUCH," a flat-bottomed schooner built like a sharpie. She was built for three masts. Her keel was laid in 1822 on the same spot as the Albany, at the smelt weir. She was about 50 tons burden, and was built for the Captain's own use; was built at the head of Narrow river near Hammond's Mill and mouth of the Silver Spring stream that flows into it. She was the second and last vessel built at the Snuff Mill by Capt. Saunders. The timber for her was cut on the Hammond farm near by from the side hills, and stood very near where her keel was laid, so that it was all hauled from the stump in one day, excepting a portion that had been left over from building the first vessel. The Nonsuch was sailed by her owner and builder for a time until he sold her to Capt. Lyon, of Newport, who was a contractor for delivering stone at Fort Adams at Newport, R. I., and for the numerous stone beacons that indicate the channel of the entrance to Providence Harbor between Nayatt Point and that city.

At the time the NONSUCH was built there was a great deal of oak and chestnut timber in North Kingstown, and much of it primitive forest.

The homestead estate of the late Nathan Gardner Hazard, son of John (he died at Westerly about the year 185-), bounded easterly on the beautiful lake above mentioned. This estate consisted of 500 acres, 300 of which was a forest of oak and chestnut timber, besides a lot of 80 acres that fronted the lake and abounding in scattered groups of fine trees, so that it presents the appearance of a beautiful park.

The Nonsuch was original in several respects, and so peculiar that numerous were the nicknames bestowed upon her. One was bestowed by Francis Carpenter, who characterized her as the "Sea Serpent," others called her the "Flying Dragon," etc.

Her frame was laid with three keels parallel with each other sixty five feet in length, with a sheath in the middle for the centre-board or the movable keel that adapted her to shoal water as well as deep with availability also.

Her beam was eighteen feet, her depth amidship only two feet, but having a break of two feet forward and the same aft, with a trunk cabin on the latter of eighteen inches in additional height thereto. She was thus enabled to have a cabin aft of five and a half feet in height for the accommodation of the crew, in which was a fireplace and a chimney of brick.

This unique craft having a broad as well as a flat bottom, her hold was spacious in proportion to her tonnage, at the same time, her draft being very little, this being only 10 inches when light and 24 inches when loaded.

Hers was the first centre-board ever used, excepting the sectional one that Capt. Saunders had put in the Commerce in 1815, which was also an invention of the Captain's, but was abandoned in favor of this simpler form of the same thing.

The Nonsuch was fore-and-aft rigged, and had three masts: hence a schooner, instead of a ship or barque. She was steered not by a direct tiller, but by means of a wheel,—this being the first helm (it is said) of the kind that was used, and therefore an invention of the Captain's. Wheels of her kind were not used, but wheels of a different pattern were used on the large ships.

As before observed, in the central one of her three keels was a centre-board that could be lowered into the water or withdrawn therefrom into its sheath at pleasure and instantly by one man or even a boy.

The Nonsuch had three keels and no bowsprit, for the reason that she was designed chiefly for carrying stone and cord wood, and that these are so often found in greatest abundance where water is shoal, and therefore are apt to be unavailable.

This vessel was therefore constructed with a view to light draught and carriage of cargo on deck, and placing it there at the least possible cost and expense. She was therefore so constructed that her bottom should be strong, that she might run ashore anywhere at high water, and be loaded direct from wagons or carts, etc., that brought wood, stone, etc., directly to her side. Her three-ribbed keel holding her firmly and horizontally when required, and her low deck convenient for receiving cargo directly from carts therefrom, and no bowsprit to interrupt free access to all sides of her without such an obstacle in their way, facilities often equally valuable in discharging as well as loading, receiving or assorting her cargoes aright, and carrying her freight directly to the building or to any shore where it is to be used.

Her first cargo was 20 cords or more of wood, which was taken on board from the shore of the Nathan G. Hazard farm we have before mentioned in this paper, a short distance below where she was built. The said wood was cut by Mr Hazard. It was placed on her deck direct from the carts and wagons that brought it from the forest, requiring thus but one handling, and saving all the expense of wharfage, etc., not only, but of putting cargo in the hold, to say nothing of the greater expense of taking it out again.

She was afterwards engaged in carrying stone to build Forts Adams and Wolcott. She was driven ashore once on Dutch Island in a storm, but sustained no further damage than to shake her chimney down.

She was finally sold to Jonathan Reynolds and others, of Wickford, who employed her in getting sea-weed.

Another important consideration also was the fact, that in places such as only craft like the *Nonsuch* could reach, wood, and stone, and labor are likely to be not only more abundant than in a place more acceptable, and therefore cheaper and at less cost.

The slight draught of this novelty of naval architecture and ingenuity enabled her to avail herself of safe winter quarters in such places as the Westquage Pond by the Bonnet on Boston Neck without cost.

This "Bonnet," as it is called, has been a subject of no little speculation as to its origin and meaning and appropriateness. "Boston Neck," is a strip of land some five miles in length, bounded by the sea on one side and Narrow or Pettesquamscutt river on the other. The "Bonnet" represents a similar strip of land, and somewhat isolated, that is tucked on at the north end to Boston Neck and having Westquage Pond between them. It appears to be reasonable to suppose that in the olden time this Bonnet was regarded as an appendage to Boston Neck, the larger neck being the jib as it were, and the smaller one the Bonnet. In short this Bonnet bears the same resemblance to Boston Neck that the Bonnet or a jib bears to that sail.

It was on the cliffs of the Bonnet that about three thousand sheep were destroyed about 150 years ago (1730) by Robert Hazard, in the now famous snow-storm, and a depth of snow as great as we have any account of here. These sheep during the storm were driven from the cliff into the sea and drowned.

The *Nonsuch* with her three fore-and-aft-rigged masts, her three keels and sheathed centre-board, her peculiar construction of hull, etc., that enabled her to penetrate to head waters, not only, but also to load and discharge cargo at minimum expense, as well as independence of wharfers and consequent wharfage, was a valuable contribution to commerce; yet for a long time she seems to have been unappreciated, inasmuch as none others were constructed. It was not until a quarter of a century had elapsed that her merits appear to have been appreciated. To-day three-masted schooners are seen in every

sea and in every port, many of them hundreds, and not a few of them more than a thousand, and some of them nearly two thousand tons burden.

The value of this bold experiment was a mystery in his day, and "What in the world can Captain Saunders mean by building such a craft as that?" was a common question in Narragansett. It is to be hoped that this subject will be properly investigated and placed before the public, so that Captain Saunders can have justice done him, and his native town properly appreciated, and the honor that he conferred upon it, and the commercial world be enabled to render honor to whom it is due for this invaluable acquisition.

Captain Saunders took clams from Westquage Pond in a compact heap, where they had lived all winter; and oysters from Salt Pond were sold by Daniel Billington. They were found to be clean, fat, but valueless.

The fourteenth vessel was the "SOUTH KINGSTOWN," a sloop of 25 tons, and was said to be the fastest sailer in Narragansett Bay. She was built in 1824, and lost on the shore of the "Seaside" farm just below Narragansett Pier. Cranston, Sylvester, and Silas Gardiner together owned a half, and E. R. Potter the other half.

The fifteenth was the "SEA-BIRD," a hermaphrodite brig of over 200 tons, and was built at the South Ferry on the beach south of the factory. Her frame was got out at Bridgetown, a mile or so west of here, and drawn there ready to put up. Capt. Saunders got Hazard Crandall, a shipwright from Newport to oversee the job. She was built in 1825 for George Engs, a highly honorable merchant of that town, and afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Rhode Island. He was a worthy successor of the Hebrews who up to the Revolution were numerous in Newport, and distinguished as merchants not only, but for probity of character that has never been surpassed in any Christian city.

The sixteenth vessel was built at the same time as the above. Was built on Jeremiah Brown's land and land now owned by John L. Watson's heirs at Bridgetown. Her name was the

GENERAL BATTEY, and was a sloop of 120 tons burden, and was built for Dr. Daniel Watson, an inhabitant of the island of Conanicut, or Jamestown, but who settled at Kingston, R. I., and died in Newport about 1871. He was an enterprising man and a distinguished physician.

The seventeenth vessel was a sloop of 70 tons, built on the training lot in 1826. Was named the UNION, and was built for Rowland Hazard.

The eighteenth vessel was the sloop WILLIAM, of 140 tons, and built on the training lot in 1827 for Elisha Watson, of South Kingstown, and others. This sloop was in the North River trade until she was sold to George Knowles, a farmer of Conanicut, or Jamestown (who suddenly became an inhabitant of Newport), and who put her in the Southern trade under the command of Capt. Southwick, of South Kingstown.

The nineteenth vessel was the sloop EAGLE, of 30 tons, built on the training lot in 1828 for John Jay Watson.

Mr. Watson, having built a pier on the east shore of Boston Neck, had a sloop EAGLE (No. 4 of this record) therefor. But this pier having been destroyed by the great gale of Sept. 23, 1815, he sold her. Having now completely reconstructed his pier, that enterprising gentleman had this second sloop EAGLE built therefor.

The twentieth vessel was the POCAHONTAS, a schooner of 200 tons, built on the training lot in 1828. She was afterwards rigged into a brig and went on a whaling voyage to the coast of Japan. She was built for George Knowles, of Newport, who put her at first into the Southern coasting trade under command of Capt. William Carpenter (Briney Bill), of South Kingstown. This was the largest craft ever built by Capt. Saunders in Narragansett, with the single exception of the SEA-BIRD. After she was rigged into the brig, Mr. Knowles' son had command of her during her whaling voyage to the coast of Japan.

The twenty-first vessel was the KINGSTON, a sloop of 100 tons, and was built on the training lot in 1830 for Hon. E. R. Potter and Thomas S. Taylor, of Kingston. She sailed from

the South Ferry with a load of cheese, potatoes, etc., for Philadelphia. There she loaded with quicksilver and dry goods for Texas. Her cargo was valued at \$30,000. This was the third vessel that Capt. Saunders built for these parties.

Captain Saunders was an excellent seaman, and sometimes took shares in the vessels he built for others as well as the command thereof. A sketch of his career in the Kingston may indicate something of the nature of the man and some of his available resources.

It appears that he was made master of the Kingston in 1830, and in the autumn of that year he loaded her at the South Ferry in South Kingstown with potatoes, one of the chief products of the Narragansett farmers at that time and until the year 1840, the year of the blight, as also that of the button-wood, chief of our ornamental trees. He sailed thence for Philadelphia, where the Kingston was chartered for Matamoras in Mexico ; but, happening to be frozen in, did not leave Philadelphia until the breaking up of the ice in March let him out of the Delaware.

He had proceeded only three days' sail beyond the Capes when the Kingston sprung her mast at the deck, an accident that obliged Captain Saunders to put back to Cape Henlopen, where he anchored in the port of Lewistown.

Leaving his son Edwin in charge of the Kingston, Captain Saunders shouldered an axe and immediately proceeded in pursuit of a new mast sixteen miles inland. Here he found a suitable tree therefor. He felled it, had it hauled to a creek, down which he floated it to his sloop, and with his new rig was off in a few days to Rio del Norte in Mexico. Having arrived there and discharged cargo, Captain Saunders soon sailed for Mobile. When then three days out he carried away his bowsprit close to the knight-heads. Arriving in Mobile, he loaded with cotton for New York.

In these days business was far less exacting than now, so that Captain Saunders could with propriety combine pleasure therewith. He therefore put into Key West to spend a few

days with a friend who had been a school-mate in Rhode Island—a Captain Clarke Greene, of Westerly, R. I.

Captain Greene founded and built the first wharf that ever guarded that important port. He kept a large store filled with a variety of goods and wares for sale, which his business as a wrecker probably enabled him to obtain upon terms low enough to afford high profits.

His visit accomplished, Captain Saunders put to sea again, but only three days out he was taken down with the dangerous fever of that insalubrious climate, and got upon deck only once during the voyage to New York. Two of the crew besides himself were in the same condition.

One of the two invalids was John Cooke of Narragansett, a famous fisherman, who used to boast that he “commenced the world with nothing, and had held his own ever since: and that was more than most people could say.” Mr Cooke doubtless appreciated the wisdom of his friend Robert Billington (a most valuable laborer, and engrafted with a fine sense of humor), who used to swear to his determination “against working himself to death for the sake of getting a living.”

The writer remembers hearing an old woman in Ireland say: “The fact is, we have to work the life out of us just for the sake of keeping it with us.”

On her way from Key West to New York the Kingston had no navigator on deck and a working crew of only two men and boy, but one of these was a Saunders.

They managed to arrive at Sandy Hook, where the Health Officers ordered the Kingston to quarantine, and their sick to the hospital, from which Captain Saunders was unable to depart until July 1831, when he proceeded to Narragansett and commenced building the Lark, of which more hereafter.

The young Saunders that was one of the crew of the Kingston during this eventful voyage was no doubt a chip of the old block, and the same that kept a little fishing-boat in Narrow river when he was a boy, and often went to sea in her fishing quite alone, and as far as the famous cod-fish and squid-ledge near Block Island Sound, a dozen miles away from his harbor.

On one of these occasions, indications of a storm implied danger and a hasty return to Narrow River. To his dismay somewhat he could not get his anchor up. Tugging in vain, his anchor was evidently fouled. To cut the rope would be to lose his killick, and the blacksmith would ask \$1.50 to fashion him another. Therefore down he dove to the bottom, following the rope as a ladder and as a guide to it. Arriving at the bottom he found one of the flukes almost inextricably involved in a seam in the ledge, but striking it like a pearl-diver he finally disengaged it, and got to the mouth of Narrow river before the breakers had closed its mouth, and quite forbade entrance thereto.

The twenty-second and last vessel built by Captain Saunders was the LARK, in 1832, at Watson's pier, for that public-spirited, enterprising, indomitable John Jay Watson, who, having then reconstructed his pier on Boston Neck, which had been demolished by the great gale of 1815, engaged Captain Saunders to build this sloop for him. Captain Saunders commenced the job, but did not finish it. His son John A. continued and finished the job his father had begun. The Captain died March 4, 1832, aged 46 years, having been born in 1786.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The history of the Vars family is nearly ready for the press. The author (N. B. Vars, Esq., of Coventry Centre, R. I.,) has spared no pains in order to have a complete history, and has accomplished a task that few can do who attempt to write a genealogy, a history of *every member*. The work should be well patronized. It deserves it, for it does justice to all. The arrangement is original with Mr. Vars, and is a model of simplicity.

HISTORY OF THE SLOCUM FAMILY.—Dr. C. E. Slocum writes that his history of the Slocum family is now \$7.50 per express and \$7.80 per mail, and after Jan. 1, 1884, \$10.00. We advise those wishing a copy of this work to take advantage now of this offer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Dr. Samuel S. Purple, of New York, has sent us a work entitled "In Memoriam," which is a very ably-written sketch of the life of his brother Edwin Ruthven Purple. Many thanks for being so kindly remembered by the Doctor. Our thanks are due Hon. J. M. Addeman for a copy of the State Manual for 1882-83. Also to Hon. T. B. Stockwell for Rhode Island School Manual, 1882. Also to Thomas R. Hazard for a copy of his latest work—Miscellaneous Papers and Essays.

THE GLASS HOUSE—A CORRECTION.—This house stood on a site south-west of where George Walmsley's house now is, in a lot that now belongs to George Rose, Jun. The cellar is now filled up. A heap of stones is there. Jesse Oatley is the name given in the Register (see vol. i., page 290); it should have been Larkin.

QUERIES.

Each of the six queries inserted by me in Vol. I., No. 1, of the REGISTER has since been partially, if not fully, answered in these columns or by private correspondence. I am therefore emboldened to add the following :

1. Elizabeth Eunice Tarbox was, as early as 1729, the wife of Alexander³ Huling (Capt. Alexander,² Capt. James,¹ of N. K.) Who were her parents, and in what town did they reside?

2. John⁴ Huling, eldest son of the above, b. May 14, 1731, is said to have married before 1761, in Rhode Island, Susannah Raymond. He removed to Dutchess County, N. Y. Who were the parents of this Susannah? Her daughter Susan is said to have married a Jenkins of Hudson, N. Y. What was his first name?

3. Elizabeth⁴ Huling, b. Sept. 24, 1735, of the above Alexander³ and Elizabeth, married in N. K., Apr. 17, 1760, — Dimond. Any further facts about this couple will be gladly learned.

4. Abigail⁴ Huling, b. about 1751, of the same parents, married in N. K., April 12, 1784, — Handley. Who was he, and where did they live?

5. Nicholas² Spink (Robert¹), who died 1733 in N. K., had before 1700 a wife Sarah. Who were her parents?

6. Thomas² Lillibridge (Thomas¹) was born 1703 in Newport, married June 12, 1726, Mary Woodmansie in Westerly, and resided in what is now Richmond. What is known of the ancestry, birth and death of this Mary? I suppose her to have been the daughter of a Joseph, and to have had a brother Joseph.

7. John Teft, born Dec. 4, 1699, married Dec. 17, 1721, Mary Reynolds, of Westerly, b. Feb. 5, 1704, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Clarke) Reynolds. Was he a son or a grandson of the John Tift of Portsmouth 1655, and of Kingstown 1674. The fact that the elder John had a son Joshua old enough to marry a Wampanoag and to merit execution in 1676, would lead to the latter supposition. If that be true, who was the father of the younger John?

8. Thomas Wilcox, with wife Martha, died in Kingstown 1727-8. Was he a son of Stephen the elder, of Westerly? What Wilcox was it who had a trading post in Narragansett about 1639, as mentioned by Roger Williams? Who was father of the above Martha?

9. Edward Wilcox, son of the elder Stephen of Westerly, married May 1, 1698, Thomasin Stephens (Richard) of Taunton, and died Nov. 5, 1715, leaving six children by this marriage and four by a former union. What was the name of his first wife?

10. Who were the parents of Job Harrington (or Herrington) of North Kingstown, and later of Exeter, who married June 8, 1722, "Alcie Weightman," daughter of John and Jane (Bentley) Wightman, of N. K.? Are the names Harrington, Herrington, Herrinton, and Herrendeen varying forms of the same name? All these spellings appear upon the Exeter records.

11. Benjamin Burdick of Westerly, son of Robert and Ruth, married (1) before 1699 Mary —, and had eight children ; (2) Jane —, who was living at his death in 1741. What was the parentage of either of these wives ?

12. Daniel⁴ Sherman of South Kingstown (Thomas,³ Peleg,² Philip,¹), b. Nov. 26, 1706 ; m. May 28, 1735, Susannah Earl. Any hint as to her ancestry will be welcome.

13. Joseph⁴ Lewis, Jr. (Joseph,³ John,² John,¹) married April 5, 1731, in Westerly, Mary Lewis. Who were her parents ?

14. Nov. 18, 1742, Job Taylor and Sarah Munroe, both of Westerly, were married in that town. They were members of the Society of Friends, and resided in Charlestown, where the husband was frequently in public office. Who were the parents of either ?

15. The very unusual name Swares (read by the Editor Swaros) occurs twice upon the Westerly records—see Vol. I., p. 187. I can find no other trace of it, nor any indication there of the parentage of either Freeloove or Abigail. Has any one come upon this name elsewhere ?

Greene's

RAY GREENE HULING.

16. Ruth (Potter) Hazard, wife of Jeremiah, born prob. 1725 or '30 ; died —. Abby (Boss) Hazard, wife of John, born prob. about 1750 ; died about 1800. Can any of our readers give the births and deaths of these two persons ?

17. Was Mary, wife of Robert Hazard (son of Thomas, born in England in 1635, and came to Portsmouth with his father in 1639), any other person than the Mary Hazard that died 1739 aged 100 years and had a grand-daughter that had been a grandmother 15 years ? (See *Records of Olden Times*, page 189).

G. P. HAZARD.

18. LIFE OF GEO. WAITE BABCOCK.—Can any of our readers give us information as to who has a copy of the Life of Capt. George Waite Babcock, the commander of the private ship-of-war Gen. Mifflin.

J. N. A.

XUM

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